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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1918

THE SERIAL WONDERFUL
is shown at the
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and is full of common sense Thrills. Do see the Diamond from the Sky.

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VOL. IV NO. 254 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.		Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons.
24th	Oct.	Arabia	8000	...	...
29th	,,	Nellore	7000	...	...
5th	Novr.	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
12th	,,	Kashmir	8000	...	...
19th	,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
26th	,,	Caledonia	8000	...	...
3rd	Decr.	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
10th	,,	Khyber	9000	...	...
17th	,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
24th	,,	Nagoya	7000	...	...
31st	,,	Salsette	6000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
31st Oct	Malta	7000	Malwa *	11000
14th Nov	Novara	7000	Mooltan	10000

The steamer marked * is a through sailing from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 23rd October.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination.
25th Oct.	Dunera	E. and S. Africa via Seychelles.
26th Oct.	Palamcotta	P. Gulf Extra.
27th Oct.	Lhasa	Karachi coasting.
31st Nov.	Linga	Karachi direct.

*Or later on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

For accommodation and further information apply to;—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents P. & O. and B. I. S. N. Coys,
Nicol Road, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departur
Yetorofu Maru	S. Hirata	4166	9th Oct.	23rd Oct.
Tenshin Maru	R. Ozaki	4173	13th Oct.	25th Oct.
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	19th Oct	29th Oct
Yeboshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	18th Oct.	30th Oct.
Tokomi Maru	M. Fujio	3412	25th Oct.	5th Nov.
YamagataMaru	K. Kudo	3791	28th Oct.	9th Nov.
Moyori Maru..	M. Taniguchi	3773	1?th Nov.	22nd Nov.
Bombay Maru..	S. Shinohara	4625	18th Nov.	30th Nov.

For Freight apply to—

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Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 319,057.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Malay Maru ..	4515	M. Nemoto	19th Oct.	29th Oct.
Saigon Maru..	4359	Y. Yamamoto	28th Oct.	5th Nov.
Luzon Maru ..	4075	T. Watanabe.	3rd Nov.	14th Nov.
Kiyosto Maru..	3209	...	5th Nov.	16th Nov.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
... Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

HOMEWARD

FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris	A & C	9239		16thNov.

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of York	A&C	7834	10th Oct.
City of Birmingham	A&C	7493	10th Nov.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Marseilles ...	555	888	416	626
London via Marseilles ...	630	1,035	486	729
Liverpool ...	609	99	452	678
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ...	...	963	...	718

Special rates by B. Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD & TANKAHKEE LINES.

REGULARLY TO PERSIAN GULF.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
S.S. Anyo Maru	2169	27th Oct.	6th Nov.
S.S. Mogami Maru	2036	28th Oct.	8th Nov.

For further particulars apply to—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. ZAYANI, 3,504 tons, on or about 17th October.

S. S. SHUSHTAR, 2,664 tons, on or about 28th October.

FOR JEDDAH VIA ADEN.

S. S. SARDAR, 1,992 tons, on or about 18th October.

For further particulars apply to

H. S. SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
121, Esplanade Road.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius: ...
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittences may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Los Angles	Pekin	
Liaoyang	Singapore.	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 5th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

INSURANCE

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874

INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

S. S. STORY,
Actg. Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.
Funds Exceed Rs. 1 CRORE.

Rates of Premium.

ASSURANCE OF RS. 1,000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.

Age next Birthday	With Profits. Rs. a.
20	21 10
25	24 2
30	27 4
35	31 6
40	36 11
45	43 14

Prospectus, proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co., Managers.

ALL INDIA United Insurance Co., Ltd.

Started in 1916 under the Chairmanship of

SIR PHEROJESHAH M. MEHTA.

The only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.

AGENTS WANTED in all Principal Cities.

M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS.,
Secretaries.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52. Medows Street.

SPECIAL SALE OF FURNITURE FOR DIWALIDAYS.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.), AT PREMISES NO. 187, HORNBY ROAD, OPP. DWARKADAS BUILDING.

Auction sale of rich, household furniture comprising valuable almyrahs, specially made writing tables, ladies tables, fancy leather and tapestry lined drawing room suites, hat and umbrella stands, dressing chest of drawers, glassdoor bookcases, cane arm and armless chairs, marble and wooden top centre tables, bookstands, tiled top teapoys, easy and low chairs, fancy reclining back sofas, American Birchwood seated chairs, highly polished English round and oval teapoys, etc., etc.

THIS DAY : TUESDAY the 24th day of October 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at primises No. 187, Hornby Road, opp. Dwarkadas Building (where the goods are arranged for sale) very valuable and decent household furniture comprising beautiful tapestry and leather lined drawing-room suites, single and double door glasss almyrahs, nicely designed office and writing tables, ladies tables, glassdoor bookcases, specially made hat and umbrella stands, dressing chest of drawers, very massive tapestry lined drawing-room sofas, satin, tapestry and leather lined reclining back sofas, round and octagon marble and wooden top centre tables, cane easy and low chairs, bookstands, tiled teapoys very strong and elegantly made birchwood seated American chairs, tapestry lined chaster field easy chair, highly polished oval and round English teapoys, glassdoor show cases dirty linen baskets, pocket and wrist watches, crockery and glassware etc., etc.

The goods are on view.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 24th October, 1916.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household (specially made to order) furniture etc., of Lieut.-Col. W. E. Jennings, I.M.S., Port Health Officer.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 29th day of October, 1916, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Bungalow No. 41, New Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome household (specially made to order) furniture by well-known makers, consisting of dining table, handsome dinning chairs, dumb-waiter, meatsafe, dinner waggon, drawing room suites of spring cushioned sofas and chairs, blackwood and carved handsome sofas, mirror door single and double almyrahs, chest of drawers, clothes hanging and gown presses, wardrobes, sideboards with mirror back, corner cabinets, clothes baskets, roll top office table with master key, easy and rocking chairs, teakwood and blackwood arm and without arm chairs, dressing and writing tables, marble top centre tables, fancy teapoys, hatstands, selected artistic cabinets, teakwood arm chairs, single and double brass and iron cots, electric hall lamps, Hinks and Ditmar table lamps, rich oil paint and water colour pictures, old figures of Duke of Wellington,, flower vases, China jars, sweet-toned cottage piano, wash-hand table, palm stands, blackwood chiffoniers, jardiners, cane chairs, Durrie and old Persian carpets, ice-box table ornaments, rich platedware by Reed and Barton, glassware, crockeryware, old chinaware, brassware, tree and flower pots, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of Lieut.-Col. W. E. Jennings, I.M.S., Port Health Officer Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th October, 1916.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT, G. I. P. RY., ETC.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES CHIP BOXES.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms by order of the International Trading Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. NAROTTAM GIRDHAR & Co.

Ex. S. S. Tenshin-Maru.
I. T. C. O. (K) 171/175 5 cases each.
20 gross sets chip boxes.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th October, 1916.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at one anna throughout India at the following stations:—

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KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
THANA, opposite Railway Station.—Fredoon and Jamshed Irani.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

5 % Exchequer Bonds are bought and sold by the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICES

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

A MASSAGE SPECIALIST with 11 years' experience has time to take up a few cases. Apply to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5644

WANTED

WANTED—UNDERGRADUATES Salary Rs. 30 to 35 Apply with past experience to MANAGER, The SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Fort, Bombay. 5693

GODOWNS REQUIRED, must be large, light and clean, in or near Fort. Apply to Box No. 288, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5700

WANTED—CLERKS for office routine, sharp in Mathematics. Salary Rs. 20—25. Apply with testimonials of past experience to The MANAGER, The BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Times Building 5692

WANTED—An experienced MANAGER for an export and import office at Delhi. Pay according to qualifications. Preference will be given to Hindus. Apply to:—
GIRDHARLAL HIRJEE VALIA,
5651 Katra Ishwar Bhawan, Delhi.

WANTED—For Delhi a reliable and competant EUROPEAN to start a Bioscope. Every facility for the purpose. must be 1st class, hall chairs, motor generator, E. L. State terms to Box No. 284, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5668

A FEW appointments as TEMPORARY SERGEANTS for the duration of the War are available in the S. and T. Corps, for energetic men between the ages of 22 and 34. Salary Rs. 150 plus allowances. Apply with testimonials to:—
THE EMBARKATION SUPPLY OFFICER,
No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Docks,
5691 Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P., 460 Volts, 960/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

CLEARANCE SALE of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Toilet Soaps, Wines and Provisions, at TREACHER and Co., Ltd., (In Liquidation) British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street. 5601

FOR SALE—One FORD MOTOR CAR, 4 Seater 1915, Model in excellent condition throughout. Electric Head Lights. Complete with Tools and Spares Rs. 2,300. Trial on appointment. Apply to Box No. 1000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

TO BE LET

FROM 1st December, open flat with eight rooms in all, "SIAMAK," Souter Street, Club Road. Apply on premises for particulars. 5686

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 706

TO BE LET for Season Rink Theatre skates, chairs, motor generator for cinema E. L. Hall for Skating dancing receptions, cinemas; lovely stage for theatricals, next to military and official camps. Apply ROBERTS, WOODLANDS HOTEL, Delhi. 5667

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FROM the 1st of November next my Office will be removed to the 1st Floor of the Building standing at the junction of Medows Street, and Bell Lane, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rowji, and bearing Street No. 30-32-34 Medows Street, and 17-19 Bell Lane.

KESHAO GANESH TAMBE, L. C. E.,
5687 Architect & Civil Engineer.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 25th, 26th and 27th instant those days being Public Holidays (Divali) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

A. LOGIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 18th October, 1916. 5639

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

SPECIAL TRADE MONOGRAM MARK.

COLOGNE WATER of our make will be sold in bottles with labels with special monogram as above. If any one has objection to our so doing it should be communicated to our pleader Mr. Balubhai T. Desai at his office on the Picket Road, Kalbadevi, within 7 days. No one should counterfeit our special monogram as above. If any one is found counterfeiting same or selling article with similar label, he will be liable for prosecution.

Dated this 21st day of October, 1916.

JESINGLAL MOTILAL,
Proprietor,
5697 The Kohinoor Works, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Power of Attorney dated the thirteenth day of August, 1913, given by the undersigned to Andrew Geddis is revoked from this date and that the said Andrew Geddis is no longer authorised by the undersigned to sign the name of the Firm of Nowrosjee Wadia & Sons per procuration either in their capacity as Agents of the Textile Manufacturing Co. Ltd., or in their capacity as Agents of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., or in connection with the general business of the said Firm to any letters, cheques, bills of lading, orders, hoondis, acceptances, promissory notes, contracts, agreements, transfers, assignments, receipts, acquittances and discharges or other instruments or documents whatsoever to which the signature of the said Firm may be necessary or expedient in either capacity as such Agents as aforesaid or in connection with the general business of the said Firm.

NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS.
5699

S. S. "CITY OF LAHORE."

ARRIVED ON THE 21ST INSTANT.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bills of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.)
Agents.
Home Street,
Bombay, 5695
23rd October, 1916.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6-0 p.m., (S.T.)

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
"Bombay Chronicle."
Bombay, 30th August, 1916.

NOTICE.

GENERAL AVERAGE OF S.S. "SABARMATI."

CONSIGNEES of cargo by above steamer are reminded to send in their survey reports duly attested by the Company's Surveyor, Captain F. E. Hardcastle, and to call at the Company's Offices at 120, Frere Road, to sign the General Average Bond and to pay the deposit of 25 per cent. as soon as possible.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
5673 Agents.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. ESMAIL EBRAHIM PIRMAHOMED having contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our client, all persons having any claim on the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 48, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims (if any) and they shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and Ground Rent Tenure land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, buildings, or dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Bhandari Street, Chuckla outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 688 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 564, 564, 565, 565 New Nos. 6221 to 24 Old Survey Nos. 892, 893, 894 and New Survey Nos. 2298 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 1977 and Street Nos. 12 to 22 and bounded as follows that is to say:—on or towards the East by the property of Ebrahimbhoy Mahomedbhoy Rowji, on or towards the West by the property of Dawoodbhoy Fazal, on or towards the North by a Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Khatkhate and on or towards the South by the said Bhandari Street.

Dated this 23rd day of October, 1916.
UNWALLA, PEEROZSHAW AND PAPA,
5698 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bai GANGABAI, widow and Administratrix of JETHA DEWJI deceased, has contracted to sell to our client LALJI KESHOWJI, the immoveable properties at Jalgaon hereinafter described. Any person or persons having or claiming any right title, interest, claim, or demand to, in, or upon the said properties by way of inheritance, maintenance, lien, sale, lease, mortgage, charge, trust, gift, easement, incumbrance, reversion, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in the Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise, the sale will be completed after the expiry of the said period without reference to the claims if any of which no notice shall have been so received and all such claims if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground together with the dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Polan Peth in the Jalgaon Taluka District Khandesh bearing Municipal Old No. 29 and New No. 89 and bounded on the East by the house of Poonsey Vurasang on the west by the public road on the south by the cattle mart and on the North by the Public road and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of Jetha Dewji.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages thereon situate lying and being at Navi Peth in the Jalgaon Taluka District East Khandesh admeasuring 2,000 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 257 and plot No. 18 and bounded on the East by the public road on the West by the public road on the South by the property bearing survey No. 19 and on the North by the property bearing Survey No. 17.

THIRDLY—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate lying and being at Moje Umale in the Jalgaon Taluka District East Khandesh admeasuring 1,836 acres or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 106 and bounded on the East by the property bearing Survey No. 105 on the West by the public road on the south by the property bearing Survey No. 106 and on the North by the property bearing Survey No. 85.

FOURTHLY—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate lying and being at Moje Umale in the Jalgaon Taluka District East Khandesh admeasuring 2,834 acres or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 105 and bounded on the East by the property bearing Survey No. 86-104, on the West by the property bearing Survey No. 106, on the South by the property bearing Survey No. 108 and on the North by the property bearing Survey No. 85.

FIFTHLY—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate lying and being at Moje Umale in the Jalgaon Taluka District East Khandesh admeasuring 3,810 acres or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 211 and bounded on the East by the property bearing Survey No. 209 on the West by the property bearing Survey No. 213 on the South by the property bearing Survey No. 210 and on the North by the property bearing Survey No. 212.

SIXTHLY—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate lying and being at Moje Umale in the Jalgaon Taluka District East Khandesh admeasuring 8,832 acres of thereabouts bearing Survey No. 102 and bounded on the East by the property bearing Survey Nos. 100-101, on the West by the property bearing Survey Nos. 87-103 on the south by the property bearing Survey No. 110 and on the North by the property bearing Survey No. 91.

SEVENTHLY—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate lying and being at Moje Umale in the Jalgaon Taluka District East Khandesh admeasuring 6,830 acres or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 108 and bounded on the East by the Public road on the west by the property bearing Survey No. 207 on the South by the property bearing Survey No. 180 and on the North by the property bearing Survey No. 209.

Dated this 23rd day of October, 1916.
DASTUR & CO.
5704 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. YESSOO NARAYAN and ANANDRAO BABULJI THAKUR have contracted to sell to our client Mr. POORANMAL GOOLJI SINGHANI, the immoveable property hereinafter described. All persons having any claim or interest therein and thereto or any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, sale, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any claim and the same, if any, will be considered to be waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax (now redeemed) land or ground with the messuage, tenement and buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being at Girgaum Road near Breach Candy without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 317 Square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 307, New No. 2085, Old Survey No. 608, New Survey No. 7941 together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house thereon standing and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 449 Street No. 817—821 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property including passage now of the Improvement Trust but formerly belonging to St. Francis on or towards the West by the Breach Candy Road, on or towards the North by the property of Babaji Kashinath and on or towards the South by the property called Narayan Ashram formerly belonging to Janardhan Gopal and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 23rd day of October 1916.
DIKSHIT, DHANJISHA &
PURUSHOTTAMRAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. "DAILY QUOTATION SHEETS" supplied at Re. 1-12 per mensem, Post free. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance, effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY" Bombay

AMUSEMENTS

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD,
Tel. No. 2417.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

A Home of universal film—universal masterpieces—film of the season depicting a most thrilling story of love and liberty in 5 reels

"YOQUI"

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7, 8-45 and 10-30.
MATINEE, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 5-15
No advance in Price.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price in 1st Class and Box.

Coming PEG O THE RING Coming
Serial
WATCH FOR DATE.

WEDNESDAY OCT. 25—9-30 P.M.
Mr. Surrufally Mamoojee will for the last time present
PROF. SAYED HUSSAIN, ATSHI,
(Burmee)
in connection with the

FIRE WALKING PERFORMANCE

NEAR CHOWPATI NEW BANDSTAND
IN AID OF
WAR RELIEF FUND.

DO NOT MISS THIS CHANCE POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT
To experience and enjoy the
SENSATIONAL PASSAGE THROUGH A TRENCH
FILLED WITH LIVE COALS
And in
FULL BLAZE.
Prices:—Rs. 2, Re, 1 and Ans. 8.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
Tickets can be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, and at the Fire Exhibition.

Promoter:—Mr. SURRUFALLY MAMOOJEE.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
A TRIUMPH OF CINEMA ART!

"THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES."

A 5-act Gold Rooster photoplay.
This story is a page out of life's book. A loving but jealous woman is told by another man that her husband is keeping another woman. Her jealousy leads her to serious action which she regrets on learning that the woman was her sister-in-law.

Also showiing the splendid comic:
"A REVOLUTION IN THE BACHELORS' CLUB."
A confirmed bachelor gets into the wrong flat and meets a lady. He tells the men at the Club there is a woman n his rooms, and they all dash up to eject her. It ends in every member getting married on the same day.

And last Mail's
PATHE GAZETTE.

PRESS OPINIONS:
"The names———guarantee the quality of the acting. The photography is also excellent, so every chance is given to the magnificent plot"—"TIMES OF INDIA."
"A brilliant cinema programme. The dresses in this big film are probably the most gorgeous yet seen on the screen and will interest Bombay women-folk tremendously."—"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
"The Cinema programme is of special merit"—"ADVOCATE OF INDIA."

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and Ans. 4.
Box seats, Rs. 2.

TRIKAL DARSI AINA.

Read this advertisement and send an order at once if you wish to "know Present Past and Future." This is the only means to know three times. We have received hundreds of certificates for its wonder. Children, women and men having faith can foresee their thoughts and their results. You easily get the news from your friends and relations from distant and foreign countries. Whether a particular thing will happen, what will be the consequences of a particular thing; events of Warfare, Profit and Loss in trade, increase and decrease of rates of articles, results of examination, service and such questions are at once satisfied by our "Aina."

WITH POSTAGE AND PACKING.

Big Crystal Aina ... ... Rs. 6—0—0
Crystal Aina ... ... ,, 3—9—0

ASHABHAI VAGJIBHAI PATEL,
Post Karamsad,
Via Anand District Kaira.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
and every evening at 9-30 p.m.
Maurice E. Bandman presents the
BANDMAN OPERA CO.
To-Night Tuesday 24th
"BETTY"
Wednesday 25th "CHARLIE'S AUNT"
Thursday 26th the furore of Bombay:
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT."
Friday 27th
"OH I SAY."
Saturday 28th
"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK."
Sunday 29th SPECIAL MATINEE at 6 p.m
"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK."
Prices at 9-30—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Prices at 6—Rs. 3, 2, 1, annas 8 and 4.
PLANS NOW OPEN AT ROSE & Co.
TO-DAY AT 6 P.M. ONLY
"BRITAIN PREPARED."
Special prices to Schools and Colleges on application.

DO YOU SLEEP WELL?

If you do not sleep well, it's a very good sign that you are not in good physical condition. The probability is that your appetite is also poor. You are tired out, but restless. Whatyou need is something to aid digestion, nourish the blood, and quiet the nerves

Prof. JAMES'
ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS.

are an ideal general tonic for an impovrished system. They stimulate secretions—make your digestion what it ought to be, and in crease the quantity and quality of your blood.

Trial package for 2 days' use will be sent on receipt of four annas postal stamps.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bot. of 40 pearls.

Get a bottle today and start the treatment now

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.
No. 155 (Dept. C 1) Jooma Musjid,
MARKET, BOMBAY

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct 23rd.

Hindoo	Pearson	Hull, 8th ult.
Asiatic	Hulton	Genoa Sept. 25

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer	*Arabia	for London
,,	Asiatic	for Do.
,,	Hindoo	for Hull
,,	J nes	for Calcutta
,,	Chybassa	for Karachi

* To arrive.

Oct. 22.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru (Eastward bound) arrived at Hongkong on the 21st instant.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru left Singapore for Colombo (outward bound) on the 21st instant.

S. S. Hindoo:—The Wilson Line steamer Hindoo, 3,156 tons, Captain S. C. Pearson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, which port she had left on the 3rd ultimo, with a general cargo.

S. S. Asiatic:—The steamer Asiatic, 2,314 tons, Captain E. Kulton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, which port she had left on the 26th ultimo, with ballast.

Monday, 23rd October, 1916

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Tenshin Maru	Ozaki	N. Y. K
B. Dara	Loftus	J. F. & Co
C. & R. Rounton Grange	Lawson	J. M. & Co
D. & E. Yetorofu Maru		N. Y. Kaisha
F. Danera		M. M. & Co
M. Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. S. Co
N. Clunram	Thomas	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satranji, Irrawadi] B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Penang Maru		N. Y. Kaisha
3 Shushtar		H. S. Shustary & Co
4 Taisho Maru		N. Y. K.
5 Alavi	Wheeler	T. M. & Co
6 Asiatic		W. & A. G. & Co
7 Yeboosi Maru	Kishimoto	N. Y. K.
8 Lovaine		W. & A. G. & Co
9 Nairung	Grant	T. M. & Co
10 & 11 City of Lincoln		K. Nixon & Co
12 & 13 Malay Maru	Nemcto	O. S. K.
15 Palamcotta		M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Linga ... M. M. & Co

H. D. D.

Tug Harold ... H. I. Dixon & Co

M. W. D. D.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

7 Chybassa	Logan	M. M. & Co
8 Sty of Lahore		K. N. & Co
12 Nellore	King	P. & O. S. N. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Barola		M. M. & Co
City of Calcutta	Rigby	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Leslie	Henders n	J. F. & Co
Dia	Pallett	W. & A. G. & Co
Flor-de-Dia	Aboo	Bibby
Hindoo	Pearson	J. F. & Co
Montebello	Andrew	J. F. & Co
Nurani	Thomson	B. & P. S. N. Co
Pundua	Andreason	M. M. & Co
Rooke	Sura	W. & A. G. & Co
Sardar	Bruce	L. M. & Co
Seabank	Cotell	W. & A. G. & Co
Yetoroku Maru	Ihata	S. Y. K.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 23.

FOR LONDON.

Nellore (s) 6 bales cowhides, H. A. Oomer and Sons; 30 casks Indian chutney, D. Dadabhoy; 200 cwts. cassein flour, C. Jewanlal & Co.; 146 cwts. turmeric bulbs, M. Jafferbhoy; 30 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy; 20 casks Indian chutney, D. D. Framji and Co.; 97 tons cotton seed oil cake, L. and F. Barraclough and Co.; 144 cwts. almond kernels, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 106 cwts. kismiss, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 165 bales hemp, H. Govindji; 160 cwts. kismiss, E. Jewandas and Co.; 15 bales goat and sheep skins, H. A. Oomer and Sons; 1 bale deer skins, H. A. Oomer and Sons; 10 bales cowhides, H. N. H. Essa; 27 bales cowhides, A. Abdoola and Co.; 3 bales calf skins and cowhides; A. Abdoola and Co.; 200 cwts. cashewnuts, R. Jevandas and Co.; 17 casks mango chutney, Army and Navy Co-operative Society; 5 bales goat skins, E. N. Stein; 18 cwts. fishmaws, J. M. Rahimtoola; 40 bales goat and sheep skins, W. and A. Graham & Co.; 10 bales sheep skins, A. A. Peerbhoy; 300 cwts. kismiss, P. Meharally & Co.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo (s) 2,001 cwts. castor seed, G. Bhimji.

Asiatic (s) 1,500 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate; 8,002 cwts. linseed, M. B. Kaisha; 8,000 cwts. rapeseed, Volkart Bros.; 8,000 cwts. linseed, Volkart Bros.; 6,000 cwts. castorseed, Volkart Bros.; 10,500 cwts. linseed, D. B. Khan & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Dara (s) 203 cwts. almond seed, M. Jafferbhoy; 1,000 cwts. cashewnuts M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR LEITH.

Lovaine (s) 6,000 cwts. barley, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Penang Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Y. K. Kwaisha; 1,400 bales cotton, Y. Yuasa and Co.; 2,000 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim & Co.; 200 bales cotton, H. Meghji & Co.; 200 bales cotton, G. Dossa & Co.; 2,500 bales cotton, M. N. K. Kaisha.

Malay Maru (s) 16 cases toilet soap S. Nowroji and Co..

Yeboshi Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 2,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Penang Maru (s) 2,000 bales cotton, M. N. K. Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru 1,263 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru (s) 212 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 28 bales cotton, T. Yuasa & Co.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tenshin Maru (s) 111 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 28 bales cotton yarn, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 6 cases perfumery oil, N. M. A. Poonawala.

Malay Maru (s) 2,500 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Tenshin Maru (s) 5 cases Indian chutney, Manockji Poonjaji and Sons.

FOR SHANGHAI.

enshin Maru (s) 100 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.; 77 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Taisho Maru (s) 3,000 tons manganese ore, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 23.

S. S. Penang Maru from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—137 cases cotton goods, 79 cases 12 bales cotton yarn, 770 cases beer, 17 cases silver, 60 cases yellow metal plate, 200 bundles 2,439 pieces pine wood, 101 coils copper wire, 28 cases yellow metal sheets, 50 cases brass wire, 65 cases silk goods, 21 bales 12 cases canvas goods, 32 cases provisions, 105 cases silk yarn, 1,734 bags sugar, 597 bales cotton sheetings, 2 cases umbrellas, 384 cases porcelainware, 200 drums 200 kegs red lead, 212 bales cotton shirting, 30 cases cotton flannel, 135 bales cotton drill, 48 cases glass chimney, 6 cases woollen goods, 28 cases umbrella furniture, 15 cases spectacles, 13 cases glass mirrors, 1,405 casks cement, 93 cases camphor, 115 bales cow hair blankets, 30 cases soap, 102 crates Codd's bottle, 2 cases canned goods, 12 bags rice, 1,966 packages timber, 120 crates 133 cases glass bottles, 12 cases sticks, 100 bales dried ginger, 125 cases glass tumbler, 50 packages acetic [illegible] 50 bags Epsom salt, 20 packages crucible, 320 casks alum, 40 cases glass jars, 4 cases perfumery, 13 cases gangles, 20 casks soy, 85 cases camphor oil, 23 bales matting, 25 cases 1 bale paper, 1 case cotton tape, 3 cases varnish, 857 cases fire-crackers, 730 cases cassia, 40 bundles galangal, 8 packages vermillion, 170 coils rope, 13 cases silk, 202 cases glass bangles, 20 cases tallow, 1,074 bags coffee, 320 bundles sandal wood, 5 bundles rattan coir, 1 case gambodge, 3 cases mace, 50 bags sago flour, 100 cases pines, 672 bundles rattan, 289 bundles cotton waste, 195 cases tea, 70 cases preserves, 4,552 bags copra, 14 cases cocoa, 150 bales mat fibre.

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Insist on this Mark

When Buying a Bicycle

It is attached to all genuine B.S.A. Bicycles and is your safe protection against the so-called "cheap" machine with its attendant worry and constant repair bills. Behind this mark are the guarantee and 40 years high quality reputation of the world-famous B.S.A. Company.

RIDE A B.S.A BICYCLE

B.S.A. Lists free from

Bombay Agents:
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Calcutta Agents:
Sen & Pandit, 58, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
Madras Agents:
The Elphinstone Co., Mount Road, Madras.
Addison & Co. - Mount Road, Madras.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

Nobody's Safe from a outbreak of fire. Don't let yourself be lulled into a False Feeling of Security—get the real protection of the Most Effective Chemical Fire Extinguisher on the market.

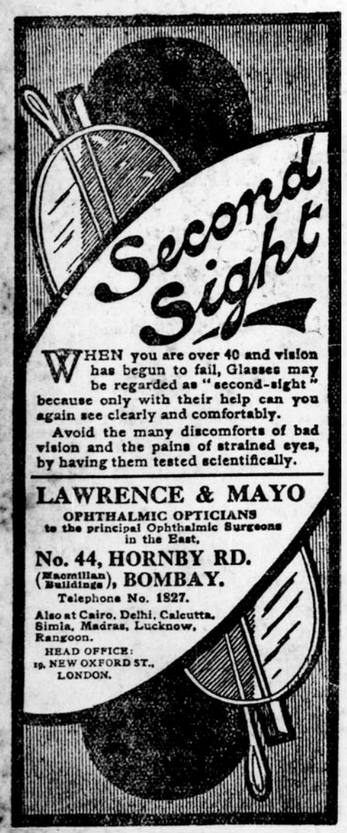
THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS have already been the means of saving many a life.

SOLE AGENTS
LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
HUMMUM STREET
BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.

KANTA BLDS., KALKADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
Rubber Stamp Makers.

Price List Free on Application



WHEN you are over 40 and vision has begun to fail, Glasses may be regarded as "second-sight" because only with their help can you again see clearly and comfortably.

Avoid the many discomforts of bad vision and the pains of strained eyes, by having them tested scientifically.

LAWRENCE & MAYO
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East,
No. 44, HORNBY RD. (Macmillan Buildings), BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 1827.
Also at Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Simla, Madras, Lucknow, Rangoon.
HEAD OFFICE:
19, NEW OXFORD ST., LONDON.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A Prompt Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence the demand. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free of the Sole Maker, MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

The centre of the storm in the Bay is now about 100 miles off the coast near Cocanada and is giving very heavy rain in the north Madras coast.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, the Madras Deccan, the North Madras Coast; and local in Lower Burma, Bengal, West Central Provinces, Hyderabad and Malabar. A few falls also occurred in Gujarat.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point, Mergui one inch; Saugor Island, False Point, Cuttack three; Balasore two; Rajkot one and a half; Akola one; Marmagao, Sholapur one and a half; Poona three; Bijapur, Parbhani, Trivandrum one; Gulbarga seven; Calingapatam five; Waltair two; Nellore, Musulipatam one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in North-east India.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 23 d. Oct. 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to Oct. 23rd. 1915.	June 1st to Oct. 23rd. 1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.79	33.55	76.18	81.29
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	....	....	....	....
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] ..	....	....	....	....
Byculla [J. J. Hospital]	....	....	....	....

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd Oct. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr....	29.780	Inch
Temperature of Air	81.7	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.6	,,
Dew Point.....	76.0	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.881	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky Cloudy—10)	5.0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.7	,,
Maximum ....do.....do.....	78.1	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SE WSW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	115	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.35	Inch.
Total fall during month	2.68	,,
Do. do. year	83.22	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd.....	0.44	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time		Dept on Still.
	Oct.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Oct.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Mon.	23	m 8	29	25	8	23	m 2	18	19 6
		9	13a	25	9		8	6a	17 11
Tues.	24	m 9	17	26	3	24	m 3	2	18 11
		9	55a	26	10		9	29a	16 11
Wed	25	m 9	52	28	8	25	m 3	44	18 6
		10	34a	27	10		4	0a	16 0
Thur	26	m 4	29	24	10	26	m 11	58	21 3
		4	21a	22	9		10	11a	20 0
Fri.	27	m 11	4	27	2	27	m 5	2	18 2
		11	53a	29	3		5	7a	14 7
Sat.	28	m 11	40	27	3	28	m 5	41	18 3
							5	42a	14 4
Sun.	29	m 0	34	29	2	29	m 6	22	18 6
		0	19a	27	6		6	19a	14 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
,, 23	(Monday)	,, 6h. 35m.	,, 6h. 11m.
,, 24	(Tuesday)	,, 6h. 35m.	,, 6h. 10m.
,, 25	(Wednesday)	,, 6h. 34m.	,, 6h. 10m.
,, 26	(Thursday)	,, 6h. 34m	,, 6h. 18m.
,, 17	(Friday)	,, 6h. 37m.	,, 6h. 8m.
,, 28	(Saturday)	,, 6h. 37m.	,, 6h. 8m.
,, 29	(Sunday)	,, 6h. 37m.	,, 6h. 7m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quater	1916 Oct. 4,	4h. 30m., 5m. p.m.
Full Moon	,, ,, 11,	0h. 31m., 1m. p.m.
Last Quartr	,, ,, 19,	6h. 38m., 7m. a.m.
New Moon	,, ,, 27,	2h. 7m., 0m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 23rd October 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Allahabad and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Karachi and normal or in excess elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect in east Rajputana; night temperature is in excess in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot reports 1.70in. of rain. Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is in excess in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Akola has had 1.23in., Amraoti 0.45in. and Nagpur 0.15in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity and night temperature are generally in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.79in., Ratnagiri 0.48in. and Mormugao 1.49in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is generally in slight defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the Bombay Deccan; Ahmednagar has had 0.34in., Poona 2.55in., Sholapur 1.69in. and Bijapur 0.93in. In Hyderabad, Nizambad reports 0.10in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect except in north Hyderabad; night temperature is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The disturbance in the Bay of Bengal has developed into a storm of considerable intensity, the centre of which appears to be about 125 miles to the east of Masulipatam. It may pass inland during the day. Under its influence rainfall has increased and been fairly general in the Konkan, the Bombay and the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast and local in Hyderabad. Outside of these areas, rainfall has increased in Malabar but decreased in the central parts of the country and in Kathiawar and ceased in Gujarat and south-east Madras; it has been local in the Central Provinces and Malabar, while a few showers have occurred in Kathiawar. Conditions have become nearly settled in the north-east Arabian Sea.

Fairly general rain is likely in the Deccan, the Konkan and on the north Madras coast and some showers in Malabar and the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. ON MONDAY, the 23rd of October 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	83.1	70.4	46 ..	0	..	
Do. (22nd Oct.) ..	91.4	79.9	38 ..	0.29	..	—0.05
Jask ..	81.6	71.6	22 ..	0.23	..	0.23
Do. (22nd Oct.) ..	92.5	74.3	55 ..	0.58	..	0.38
Muscat ..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..
Do. (Oct.) ..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	94.6	62.6	48 ..	4.77	..	0.03
Rawalpindi ..	86.9	52.1	60 ..	38.71	..	15.97
Lahore ..	89.4	67.3	60 ..	23.58	..	8.32
Hissar ..	90.0	56.8	57 ..	19.46	..	..
Ambala ..	85.7	60.8	58 ..	38.21	..	14.57
Delhi ..	87.2	60.8	64 ..	27.76	..	4.11
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	89.5	68.3	48 ..	29.35	..	4.43
Mainpuri ..	87.3	64.2	57 ..	34.06	..	9.56
Jhansi ..	88.4	63.8	61 ..	47.77	..	12.89
Cawnpore ..	86.0	67.3	84 ..	49.20	..	18.76
Allahabad ..	82.6	71.5	88 ..	61.14	..	24.94
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	96.7	59.2	60 ..	3.17	..	0.61
Karachi ..	84.8	76.7	70 ..	21.67	..	15.84
Ajmer ..	84.2	61.6	70 ..	27.29	..	8.25
Jaipur ..	90.6	64.1	71 ..	23.28	..	1.43
Kotah ..	89.0	65.4	44 ..	15.64	..	10.78
Mount Abu ..	76.2	53.4	49 ..	53.86	..	24.66
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	87.8	72.3	80	9.02	14.04	0.57
Dwarka ..	89.4	76.2	83 ..	11.10	..	—2.99
Veraval ..	84.8	76.8	85 ..	23.62	..	6.63
Rajkot ..	84.1	71.0	78	1.70	28.89	3.08
Bhavnagar Para ..	84.2	73.3	79 ..	18.28	..	—0.44
Surat ..	87.6	70.3	87 ..	56.45	..	12.26
Ahmedabad ..	90.7	72.4	52 ..	25.20	..	—2.76
Deesa ..	92.6	72.8	51 ..	25.24	..	1.09
Neemuch ..	86.9	64.6	46 ..	38.76	..	11.48
Indore ..	84.7	64.4	69 ..	41.09	..	10.09
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	85.5	71.1	58 ..	52.56	..	0.73
Sangor ..	89.2	69.8	51 ..	40.39	..	—2.69
Hoshangabad ..	85.4	68.4	74 ..	58.42	..	9.94
Khandwa ..	85.5	72.0	75 ..	..	..	7.16
Akola ..	86.0	72.8	87	1.23	40.53	10.75
Amraoti ..	86.1	71.8	79	0.45	43.06	12.90
Nagpur ..	86.3	71.5	82	0.15	50.31	10.41
Chanda ..	87.1	73.0	82 ..	0.54	..	5.28
Raipur ..	87.4	73.6	82 ..	..	46.78	—8.36
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	85.7	75.0	81	0.79	63.53	13.25
Ratnagiri ..	85.1	77.1	87	0.48	43.42	20.13
Marmugao ..	83.2	72.2	93	1.49	71.66	28.58
Karwar ..	86.3	74.8	90 ..	..	12.96	13.37
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERAB... —						
Malegaon ..	85.4	72.1	78 ..	23.59	..	2.91
Ahmednagar ..	84.9	69.9	89	0.34	28.67	9.24
Poona ..	87.8	69.9	93	2.55	24.29	0.66
Sholapur ..	86.8	69.6	82	1.69	34.74	8.88
Bijapur ..	84.3	69.3	90	0.93	21.74	4.68
Belgaum ..	81.4	66.0	74	0.08	34.07	—5.15
Aurangabad ..	85.7	71.2	75 ..	..	41.76	16.24
Nizamabad(Indur).	85.3	72.0	84	0.10	32.59	—4.88
Hyderabad ..	81.9	71.5	84 ..	..	39.57	13.17
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	88.9	73.1	92 ..	..	107.05	—7.24
Calicut ..	79.8	73.1	90 ..	..	94.30	—2.03
Cochin ..	85.3	74.2	85	0.13	94.11	11.51
Colombo ..	83.2	77.0	78	0.04	83.14	2.84
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	79.2	75.1	87	1.40	49.42	10.61
Bellary ..	81.1	70.5	80	0.48	18.17	4.36
Cuddapah ..	78.7	73.2	95	2.38	30.47	13.67
Madras ..	78.0	72.8	83	0.74	27.84	4.79
Bangalore ..	78.7	63.8	90	0.99	34.81	10.39
Coimbatore ..	81.5	69.7	80 ..	..	18.08	7.43
Trichinopoly ..	83.0	74.8	72 ..	..	24.27	7.29
Negapatam ..	85.9	74.3	88 ..	..	23.23	6.7

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 23rd October 1916 was 29.967 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decrease by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

What ?

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The best tonic of the day, remedy for Indian Potentates, gives health, strength and vigour to all. Universal cure for all diseases of the heart, lungs, stomach and liver.

Prices: Rs. 2 per phial; Rs. 3 per tube.
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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct. 23rd.

Total Imports 32,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.	
October	10.61	
Oct.-Nov.	10.61	
Nov.-Dec.	10.62	
Dec.-Jan.	10.63	
Jan.-Feb.	10.64	
Feb.-Mar.	10.67	
Mar.-Apl.	10.70	+18
Apl.-May.	10.73	
May-June	10.75	
June-July	10.76	
July-Aug.	10.76	
Aug.-Sep.	10.58	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 21st.

Day's Exports to Great Britain		37,000
,, to Continent..		40,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		9 3/8
Demand Bills		4.75.55
Silver Commercial Bars		67⅞

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 21st.

Bar Silver Spot	32 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Featureless.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 13th July 1916.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 5/8
Discount India Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 5/8
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	6
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ...	6¼
Interest day to day loans	4½
,, 7 day market loans	4½
Transfers Calcutta Rs. 10,60,000 @ 1-4 5/32	
,, Bombay ,, 5,00,000 @ 1-4 5/32	
Consols 2½%	57
Rupee Paper 3½%	56
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	64
Government Securities 3%	58⅝
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.80

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct. 21st.

3½% 1925—1928	£85
4½% 1925—1945	£96

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 21st.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Oct.-Nov. Sellers Firm	75/6

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs Oct. Sellers ..	72/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Nov.-Dec. Sellers	52/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Sold Nov.-Dec. Sellers	74/6
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Sellers—Very firm.. ..	71/6
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Sellers	90
Toria Rapeseed Nov.-Dec. Nominal.. ..	75

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Oct.-Nov. Sellers	85/6
Tone—Very firm.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£145½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£124
Copper Braziers	£167
Yellow Metal	10
Hard Spelter	46
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool ..	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£26/5/0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Nov. Nominal	22/6
Rw Java C. & F. Bombay Nov. Nominal .. Do. Karac Nov. Nominal	22/9 22/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov. Nominal	25
Do. do. Bombay Nov. Nominal..	25/3
Do. do. Karachi Nov. Nominal..	25/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov. Sellers	3/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov.-Dec. Buyers.	3/3

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Messrs PATEL BROS. APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Oct. 22rd.

DESCRIPTION.			DELIVERY. Jan. 1917	Mar. April 1917	SPOT COTTON
Broach,	Good	M.G	..	..	320/25
Broach,	Fine	M.G.	399	..	338/43
Bengal,	F.G.	M.G.	289 ..	..	275/80
Bengal,	Fine	M.G.	293/4 ..	..	287/92
Bengal,	Superfine	M.G.	.. ..	..	296/305
Rajputana,	Fine	M.G.	.. ..	..	287/92
Sind Panjab,	Fine	M.G.	.. ..	..	333/40
Khan. Akola	Fine	M.G.	360 ..	..	338/45
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine	M.G.	.. ..	..	337/45
Dhang./Fulgaon,	Fine	M.G.	.. ..	..	340/47
Yeotmal,	Fine	M.G.	.. ..	..	342/50
Nagpore,	Fine	M.G.	.. ..	..	347/52
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine	G.M.	.. ..	..	315/20
Khandesh,	Fine	M.G.	337 ..	..	307/12
Khandesh,	F.G.	M.G.	.. ..	..	320/25
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G.	M.G.	.. ..	..	305/10
Jalna	F.G.	M.G.	.. ..	..	328/32
Indore,	F.G.	M.G.	.. ..	..	335/42
Ujjain,	F.G.	M.G.	.. ..	..	365/75
Nander,	F.G.	M.G.	.. ..	..	305/10
Mathia,	Fine	M.G.	.. ..	..	292/97
Mathia,	F.G.	M.G.	.. ..	..	360/65
Saw Ginned Dharwar Good			.. ..	..	385/95
Coompta,	Good	M.G.	.. ..	..	372/77
Westerns,	Good	M.G.	.. ..	..	362/70
Westerns	Good	H.G.	.. ..	..	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Oct. 22rd—4 p.m.

Ready and forward.

Market closed, owing to the death of one of the men to E D Sassoon.

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Oct. 23.

To-day on account of the demise of Sir Jacob Sassoon the Share Market was kept closed out of respect to his memory.

CROPS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

SUGARCANE.

The second memorandum on the sugarcane crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States for the season 1916-17, gives the total reported and estimated area under the crop as under:—

	British Dists. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency	57,000	34,700
Sind	3,000	...
	60,000	34,700

Total 94,700 acres; 6.7 per cent., over corresponding area last year and 8.3 per cent. over the decennial average. The increase is general and is due to high prices fetched by the crop since the outbreak of the war and to ample supply of water in wells and tanks at the planting season. In Ahmednagar and Nasik the new Godavari Canal afforded facilities for extended cultivation of the crop.

The season on the whole has been favourable and the crop is doing well everywhere except in parts of Dharwar and S. M. C. States, where its condition is only fair owing to insufficiency of water supply. The Sind crop is good.

SESAMUM.

The total reported and estimated area under the Kharif as well as the Rabi crop now stands as under:—

	British Dists. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency	224,000	569,000
Sind	36,000	3,000
	260,000	572,000

Total 832,000 acres; 46 per cent. over the corresponding area at the same date last year but 29 per cent. short of the decennial average. In Gujarat the crop was sown to a larger extent than last year owing to more favourable rains, but continuous heavy rains later on did not permit full area being placed under the crop. In the Deccan cultivation was restricted in places owing to greater attention being paid to the growth of the more paying crop of cotton and of food and fodder crops. In the Karnatak the oilseed occupies about the same area as last year though it is considerably below the average. The Konkan crop shows an increase due to rotation. In Sind copious rains in the Desert tract brought about larger sowings in Karachi, Larkana, and Thar and Parkar but the increase has not been sufficient to make up the deficit in Upper Sind where insect attacks and low prices have made the crop unpopular.

The crop is reported to have suffered in places from continuous heavy rains in the middle of the season in parts of Gujarat and Deccan, but it has improved by the subsequent breaks and its condition is on the whole fairly satisfactory. In the Karnatak the crop is doing well in Bijapur and eastern part of Belgaum; elsewhere it is only fair. The Konkan crop is good. In Sind the condition of the crop is good in Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier; elsewhere fair. The crop is in flowers and pods in North Deccan and Konkan and harvesting has commenced in places.

GROUNDNUT.

The total reported and estimated area under the crop now stands as under:—

	Acres.
British Districts	146,100
Native States	55,300
Total	201,400

About 2.4 per cent. over the area reported at the same time last year and 11.7 per cent. over the decennial average. South Deccan districts show some decline in area due in part to insufficiency of rain at sowing time and in part to rotation, but this has been nearly made up by extended cultivation in other districts.

The season since sowing has generally been favourable and the dry as well as irrigated crops are in thriving conditon everywhere.

THE ONLY WAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"Thus, however greatly the bureaucratic system may develop in countries where free *constitutional* Government exists, the bureaucracy always remain the servants of the people, and in the ultimate resort depend on the will of the people for any power to do what they may do. The reverse system exists in India at present, and the first step in reform essentially demands that this power shall be *transferred from the hands of the servants into the hands of the employers. Unless we go to the root* of the matter in this respect in the *very beginning*, there can be no reform worth name." (Italics are mine.)

This is a quotation from your leading article in the Thursday issue of the "Bombay Chronicle." Not only does it tersely express a real historical truth, but also embodies the Indian national ideal. Nobody thinks it worth while to argue the matter of Indian national aspirations with those who think India is a mere geographical expression and shall for ever remain unfit for any self-government. The argument lies only between those that say "a time has now come" and those others that say "the time is not yet." Peculiarly enough, that section of publicists and politicians in India, who said the progress of India towards the goal of self-government must be slow, has substantially been converted by the great events that are overtaking the whole world to the view that a time has come, when a definite and, therefore, tangible amount of progress must be effected. Putting aside the few exceptional spirits who would argue that the bureaucrats are the real representatives of the people as such, there can be taken to be a consensus that the time has now come; that consensus,—if nothing else,—is evidenced by the responsible memorandum submitted to the Viceroy by a preponderatingly large majority of the elected members of his Excellency's Legislative Council.

That being so, the principle you enunciated in the statement I have quoted demands that the only reform that can be anything like a substantial progress in the constitution of the Legislative Councils is the complete turning out of the official additional members. Really, in a word, the Legislative Councils must be purely elective, and the only official members that ought to be allowed to have seats in the Legislative Councils are those that have got that right under the Government of India Act, 1915. It may, however, have to be conceded for some definite period, say of twenty years, that Government should be empowered to nominate representatives of those very small communities who may not be able to send in their representatives. This power of nomination ought not to vest in connection with those communities who have separate electorates. That, in my opinion, is the least we must claim; and, I am sure you agree with me, when I say, that in view of the consensus as regards the time, the complete absence of the official Additional members is the only consistent demand that can be made if the "power shall be transferred from the hands of the servants into the hands of the employers."

A "substantial majority" is bound to be illusory, so long as the official members are there and so long as the electors are what they are and are bound to be for many a year to come. If the total absence of the official members would require the numbers suggested in the 'memorandum' to be lessened, it does not matter. To have a few less members would certainly not be an evil to be at all compared to the 'substantial majority' being made illusory.

Any other demand would fall short of even consistent reasoning. Any other demand and any other concession would be "tinkering" and "not worth the name." Any shorter demand would be absolutely incompatible with the principle you have so ably enunciated in your leader.—Yours, etc.,

P.

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IT is justifiable for every lady to regularly use Ven-Yusa Creme de Luxe and so render herself more attractive and her skin more beautiful. A little Ven-Yusa on the tip of the finger and rubbing in a gentle circular fashion—rather more persistently in the case of wrinkles or blotches than for a mere defect of complexion—comprises the daily treatment.

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The best and the cheapest, the biggest and the most reliable Ayurvedic Pharmacy in India for the manufacture of shastric medicines and sale thereof both to physicians and patients.
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For Cough Asthma and Debility use **yabanaprash** Rs. 3/- a seer, **Makaradhwaja** (Panacea for all diseases) Rs. 4/- per tola; **Saribadi Sarsa** (the ideal blood purifier and tonic) Rs. 3/- a seer; **Amritarishta** the great cure for all kinds of fever) Rs. 2/- per seer; **Maha Bhringaraj Taila** (the most efficacious hair oil) Rs. 6/- per seer; keep your teeth and mouth tidy and free from all complaints by using **Dashana Sanshkar Churna** (annas two per box.) and **Brihatkhadir Batika** (annas three per box.)
Srimat Brahmananda Swami, President, Ramkrishna Mission, Writes:—
Visited Sakti Oushadhalaya, Dacca, today with Swami Premananda and others of Belur Matha and am highly pleased to find that Ayurvedic System of Medicines are manufactured here in such a big scale. Everything is done under special supervision and in strict accuracy to the Shastras.—Dacca.

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51, Meadows Street AND Lohar Street, Crawford Market,

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 13th of Aswin Vad, 1672.
Mahomedan: 23rd of Jelhaj, 1334.
Parsi: 14th of Ardebest, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 35m.; Sunset: 6h. 12m.
Phase of the Moon: New Moon, 27th Oct.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Company "Betty" at 9-30
Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Mucoadams' Association, Ltd., meeting at Grant Buildings, 4 p.m.
'Akbar Manufacturing Co., Extraordinary Meeting, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, October 25.

"Divali" holidays of the Hindus commence: Banks closed.
P. and O. Company's Mail Steamer Arabia leaves Bombay. English mails per this steamer closes at the G. P. O., at 4 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Company "Charlie's Aunt" at 9-30.
Fire-Walking Performance, near Chowpati New Bandstand at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.).
Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer Dunera will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer

THURSDAY, October 26.

Divali or Hindu New Year Eve: Banks closed.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Company "To Night's the Night" at 9-30.

FRIDAY, October 27.

Hindu New Year Day: Banks closed.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Company "Oh I Say" at 9-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: H. M. Government War films "Britain Prepared" at 6 and Bandman Opera Co. at 9-30.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-4 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Queen's Road, 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
West End Cinema, Charni Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 11 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

SHROFF—Maganlal Laldas Shroff, Solicitor, the late partner of Messrs. Jehangir, Gulabbhai and Bilimoria, died on Thursday, the 19th October, 1916, at his residence, No. 370, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C., Commanding.

Oct. 24.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending 28th October, 1916:—
Sergt. C. H. Partridge and Lance-Corpl. J. A. Kay.
Riding School.—Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts, 7-15 a.m.
Signalling Class will not be held during the week.
Issue of Arms.—Members are requested to draw their arms from Headquarters any day between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Lecture.—There will be a lecture on Reconnaissance on Wednesday, 1st November, time will be notified later.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon'ble Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Oct. 24.

373—Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "F" Company during week ending 28th instant. Next for duty "G" Company.
374—Company Field Training.
Detail.—Thursday, October 26th, Cadets.
Friday, October 27th, Officers and N. C. Officers.
Sunday, October 29th, "A," "B," "E" Companies.
Sunday, November 5th, "C," "D" Companies.
Companies will parade at Bori Bunder Station, at 6 a.m. on the above dates, and will return to Bombay before 5 p.m. Havresack rations and water bottles to be carried. Dress.—At option of Officers, Commanding Companies.
375—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class firing as follows:—
October 21st to 24th, "J" Company (except 22nd).
October, 25th, Machine Gunners.
376—Miniature Range.—From October 1st, the Miniature Range is allotted in accordance with schedule of training issued to Officers Commanding Companies.
377—Signalling.—Signalling Class will parade at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters on Tuesdays and Thursdays.
378—Parades.—"A" Company.—Wednesday, 25th instant, parade at 6-15 p.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Dress, uniform and arms.
"B" Company.—Parade, 7 a.m. to-day, Tuesday, 24th instant, at Headquarters, Miniature Range, 6-30 p.m.
Friday, 27th, Company parade, 7 a.m. at Headquarters.
"C" Company.—Recruits, Monday and Friday, at Headquarters, 6-15 p.m.
Company parades.—Tuesday and Thursday, at Headquarters, 6-15 p.m. Drill order.
"D" Company.—Parade at Telegraph Quarters, at 7 a.m. on Tuesdays and 6-15 p.m. on Thursdays until further orders. Dress—Drill order.
"E" (Cyclist) Company.—Parade at Headquarters on Tuesday and Thursday, at 6-30 p.m.
Motor Cyclist Section parade at Headquarters on Wednesday, at 7 a.m.
"F" Company.—The Company will parade every Monday and Thursday, at 6-15 p.m., at Headquarters. Dress.—Drill order with helmets.
"G" Company.—Company parades to-day, Tuesday, 24th, and Thursday, 26th instant, at 7-15 a.m., at the Gymkhana. Dress. Drill order, no tunics.
Recruits will attend the above parades.
Machine Gun Section will parade at Headquarters, at 7-15 a.m. on Friday, 27th instant.

(Sd.) H. L. McNEILL, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Wardlaw-Milne, Commanding.

Oct. 23.

No. 336—Duties.
Duties for the week commencing Monday, the 23rd instant:—
Orderly Officer for the ensuing week, Lieut. A. M. Green.
Orderly Officer next for duty, 2nd-Lieut. H. G. Weber.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company, Sergt. W. A. Niven.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company, Sergt. W. H. Stubbs.
Orderly Sergt. No. E. E. Company, Corpl. W. H. Walton.
Tuesday, 24th, at 7 a.m., at Headquarters, 15-pr. Section Gun Drill.
Signallers are requested to attend.
Tuesday, 24th, at 7 p.m., at Headquarters, Signalling Class and Fuze Setting.
Wednesday, 25th, at 7 a.m., D. R. F. and H. P. F. Specialists and Class to parade at a place which with time will be notified later.
Wednesday, 25th, 7 p.m., at Headquarters, instruction in Directors and Plotters. All desirous of a knowledge of these instruments to attend.
Thursday, 26th, at 7 a.m., at Headquarters, 15-pr. gun drill and laying. All layers to attend.
Friday, 27th, at 7 p.m., at Headquarters, Signalling Class and Fuze Setting for any members desirous.
No. 340—Duties.
Captain P. H. Retallack, Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, proceeded to Ahmedabad on Inspection Duty in connection with No. 4 Company, B. V. A., returning to Bombay on completion of same.
No. 341—Leave.
No. 1724, Gunner J. Green, No. 1 Company is granted leave from 24-10-16 to 23-11-16 both days inclusive.
No. 3 Company, Kirkee.
Battery Drill on Wednesday, at 6 p.m.
No. 1 Section on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 7 a.m.
No. 2 Section on Saturdays, at 8 a.m.
Winners of Spoons at Ghat Kopar Rifle Range on 22nd October, 1916:—

800 Yards.

Corpl. Hayward—possible.
Gunner Bazley—32.
Temptr. Croce—31.
Corpl. Rockley—31.

900 Yards.

Sergt. Barnes—27.
Sergt. Kimpton—27.
Gunner Dixon—25.
C. S. M. Clyne—24.

1,000 Yards.

Gunner Stevens—28.
Gunner Dixon—25.
Gunner Bazley—23.
Sergt. Bellamy—23.

(Sd.) P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening commencing at 6.

STRING BAND AT PRINCESS MARY VICTORIA GYAMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening commencing at 6-15.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. s. s. Nagoya which left Bombay on the 2nd instant arrived at Marseilles on Saturday, the 21st instant. All well.

CHINA MAILS.

The P. and O. s. s. Arabia with the China and Austrian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m., to-day.

INCOMING MAILS.

The R. M. S. Kashmir which left London on the 6th instant and has on board the mails of the 13th ultimo, arrived at Port Said on Sunday the 22nd instant.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra steamer Umfuli via Dhamshkadi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. this evening.

CIRCLE LITTERAIRE.

The annual general meeting of the Cercle Litteraire, Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit will be held at 6 p.m. (S.T.), this evening in Cercle's Hall, 15 Rope Walk Street, Fort.

YOUNG MEN'S EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

The seventh annual Diwali gathering of the Young Men's Educational Society and the prize-distribution of the Society's Parel Night School, will be held on Thursday next at 9 p.m. (S. T.), in the Hira Bag, when Prof. P. K Telang will preside.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were three attacks and one death from plague on Sunday, Middle and Lower Colaba reporting one attack and one death, and Bhuleshwar and First Nagpada one attack each. The total mortality from all causes was 56 against 67 on the corresponding day of last year and 50 on that of 1914. Of the 2,800 rats caught six were found to be infected.

ENGLISH MAIL POSTING.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Agents, P. & O. Company now notify that the mail steamer "Arabia" will not sail till Wednesday evening the 25th instant. The English Mail will therefore be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on that date. Registered letters will be received up to 2 p.m. and parcels up to 1 p.m. Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours. This cancels the Postal Notice dated the 22th instant.

RUN OVER BY AN ENGINE.

Three Purdesee milkmen were crossing the railway lines in the goods yard at Bandra on Sunday night, when they were knocked down and injured by a light engine which came up from Andheri. One of them died on the spot, and the other two, who were injured, were removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital for treatment.

SOCIETY OF OUR LADY OF PIETY DABUL

The Society of Our Lady of Piety, Dabul, celebrated on last Suday, the feast of its patroness at the church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, by a solemn high mass, exposition, procession and benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. There was a very large congregation of people and among those present were Senhor Alfredo Cassanova, Consul-General for Portugal and Senhor Cardoso, Commissioner of Customs of Goa. After the religious service was over a meeting presided over by the Consul-General, was held. The forty-seventh annual report showed the Society maintained two asylums for male and female poor respectively and supported 104 poor, besides rendering temporary relief to 51 persons and granting passages to their native places to 22 persons. The following members were elected to form the Managing Committee for the ensuing year, Mr. A. X. D'Souza, president, Mr. Gonzaga Paes, secretary, and Mr. P. J. Gonsalves, treasurer. The poor were also treated to a dinner at the Cavel asylum by a charitable gentleman and the female recipients were presented with new clothes.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

OLD OFFENDER WITH 12 PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

EIGHTEEN MONTHS' HARD LABOUR FOR THEFT.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal brought a charge of theft against an old offender, Tukaram Narayan of a pair of gold bangles worth Rs. 100. The accused was alleged to have snatched away the parcel containing the bangles from the hands of Kushal Gangaram, a Mehta, when he was going along Dadysett Agiary Street on the 21st instant.
The accused had 12 previous convictions and was now sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

NEIGHBOURLY AMENITIES.

CASE WITHDRAWN ON ACCUSED APOLOGISING.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon Mr. and Mrs. A. S. DeSouza charged Mr. and Mrs. G. H. De'Souza with insult and mischief.
Messrs. L. DeSouzt and M. S. Noronha appeared for the complainant; Messrs. N. N. Saher, Godinho and Mama defended.
It was alleged for the complainants that both they and the accused were living in the same building in Girgaum on the ground floor and first floor respectively, and that the accused bore them ill-will and used to often throw on the ground floor dirty water. On the night of the 6th August the accused not only threw water but called the complainants "shorty," 'petticoat husband," etc. It was alleged for the defence that the complainant called the first accused "longshanks" etc., and threw some water in his house. On an apology being tendered by the accused the case was allowed to be withdrawn.

THEFT OF CLOTH.

OLD OFFENDER GETS A YEAR'S HARD LABOUR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged before the Third Presidency Magistrate, one Rowji Kerson with having stolen 40 yards of cloth worth Rs. 25 from a cloth merchant's shop.
The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused, who had suffered convictions before, to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

ALL ACCUSED SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court the Chief Presidency Magistrate, gave his decision in the case in which one Haji Jacob, Dada Mia Bala, and Kassim Mahomed were charged with having been in possession of 5lbs. of opium worth Rs. 210 without a licence and with having resisted lawful arrest.
All the accused were convicted and on the first charge, the first accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 400 or suffer rigorous imprisonment for 4 months; the second accused was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 150 or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment; the third accused was fined Rs. 100, in default of payment to suffer two months' imprisonment. On the second charge each of the accused was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months.

TAXI- DRIVERS QUARREL.

ACCUSED FINED RS. 15.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, a taxi driver named Meansingh Herasingh was charged by Sub-Inspector Shirazi with causing voluntary hurt with an iron jack to another taxi driver Israel Joseph, on the 21st October.
The accused was defended by Mr. Godinho, Pleader. It was pleaded in defence that the accused had a dispute with the complainant's brother, a taxi driver also, who brought his car in front of the accused's even though his (accused's) was at the stand before the other car came up. Thereupon the complainant and his brother jointly assaulted him and so he employed the Jack in self-defence. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 15 and warned both the parties.

ALLEGED THEFT OF CLOTH.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged one Rasulbu Mahomed with theft of a bale of long cloth valued at Rs. 1,000, the property of Hiralal Amrutlal.
The accused was defended by Mr. D. J. Registrar.
The prosecution stated that the accused was found out taking the bale of cloth in a hand-cart on the 18th October by a bill-collector in the employ of the complainant and taken to the Police Station.
The defence was that the accused was a coolly taking the bale of cloth in his hand-cart to Grant Road from Mangaldas Market for a Bania who had to pay 12 annas for it. When the bill-collector questioned him he pointed to the Bania following as having engaged him. The Bania bolted.
The accused was discharged.

SIND WAR RELIEF FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Oct. 22.

At a public meeting in Karachi held under the presidency of the Commissioner in Sind it was decided to reorganise the Sind War Relief Fund in order to meet the criticisms which the past administration of the fund had evoked. In future other institutions in Sind will be expected to cease collecting money from the public and will be financed by the Sind Sub-Branch of the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund. Under this arrangement the Sind Women's Branch will receive Rs. 12,000 a month and the Sind Centre of the St. John's Ambulance Association will receive Rs. 3,000 a month. After the local war relief fund has thus been financed the balance will be remitted to Bombay as heretofore.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

RESULTS OF THE OPEN COMPETITION.

The result was announced September 16, of the open competition for appointments in the Indian Civil Service and Eastern Cadetships. The list is assuredly the shortest on record, observes "India." In September, 1913, the names of 89 candidates were published, and the number in 1914 was 83. A year ago the total had fallen to 18. This year seven candidates, as against 13, are declared to have been successful, and the names of five others are again appended, as standing next in order of merit.
Two out of the first seven are Indians, Mr. Chandulal Madhavlal Trivedi, who is 2nd, and Mr. Subramanhya Ranganathan, who is 3rd. Mr. C. B. de Kretser, who is 4th, is a Ceyloneso student, and belongs to the Burgher community in that island. Of the next five three are Indians—Mr. Shrimukhrao Luxmilal Mehta (9th), Mr. Chhotalal Khushaldas Desai (10), and Mr. Jnanankur De (11th). In 1905, out of the first 18 places, one only fell to an Indian, Mr. S. P. Shah, who was 4th.
The remaining six candidates—Mr. J. G. Shearer (1st), Mr. B. M. Staig (5th), Mr. D. MacPherson (6th), Mr. W. Linehan (7th), Mr. G. Tucker (8th), and Mr. T. S. Broderick (12th)—must be either Colonials or Irish students "ordinarily domiciled in Ireland," and exempt, in consequence, from the provisions of the Military Service Act. Their presence in the list cannot fail to excite comment. It is obviously unfair that they should be able to take advantage of the war to swoop down upon the Indian Civil Service. The India Office had it in their power either to confine the examination to Indians or else to give special permission to compete to English and Scottish candidates. The course they have chosen is incapable of defence.
Of the Indian candidates Oxford can claim Mr. Trivedi (St. John's) and Mr. Ranganathan (Queen's). Mr. Staig is also a member of Trinity College, Oxford. Mr. Mehta (Clare) and Mr. Desai (St. Catherine's) are Cambridge men. Both obtained honours in Part I of the Natural Sciences Tripos in 1915, the latter being placed in the Frist Class, and the former in the Third. Mr. J. De is a London University man.
Fifty candidats sat for the examination, and of these the names of 15 do not appear in the table of marks issued by the Civil Service Commissioners. Of the 23 who were unsuccessful, the following 15 are Indians, the remaining eight being Ceylonese:—
Mr. C. V. Hanumanta Rao (13th), Mr. B. Mukerji (16th), Mr. K. Chandra (20th), Mr. B. V. Bhadkamkar (21st), Mr. S. R. U. Savoor (22nd), Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy (23rd), Mr. V. G. Dani (24th), Mr. K. N. Ganpati (25th), Mr. A. K. Basu (26th), Mr. H. H. Vakil (28th, Mr. S. C Sen (29th), Mr. S. P. Prasad (30th), Mr. T. V. Thadani (31st), Mr. A. C. Batra (33rd), Mr. R. C. Soni (35th).
Several of the Indian candidates of this year were unsuccessful competitors last year. Mr. J. De, who is now 11th, was at the bottom of the list (96th) in 1915: Mr. S. L. Mehta (9th) was 73rd, Mr. Hanumanta Rao (18th) 76th, Mr. Savoor (22nd) 74th, Mr. Suhrawardy (23rd) 95th, and Mr. Ganpati (25th) 89th.
Two features of the examination of this year call for special notice. The first is the remarkable ill-success which attended the mathematicians. Not one of the first ten candidates offered either higher or lower mathematics, and the 11th, who offered lower mathematics, obtained no marks in the subject! The 12th candidate is credited with 726 in the two subjects, as against 1,003, which was his total in last year's examination. It is not until we come to the next ten, who were all unsuccessful, that we find a block of candidates offering one or both sets of the mathematical papers. This debacle in mathematics proved disastrous to the Cambridge Indians, who numbered 13. The highest places taken by them were the 9th and 10th and, as we have already pointed out no mathematical subject was offered in either case. Mr. C. V. Hanumanta Rao, of Trinity College, Cambridge, who is 13th, was one of the Wranglers in Part II of the Mathematical Tripos of 1915, but his mathematical marks in this examination amounted to 714 only out of a maximum of 2,400 on the combined papers.
English Law is another subject which has ill-repaid those who attempted it. No candidate obtains as much as half marks in it, the highest being 244, out of a maximum of 500. On the other hand, the historical subjects, including Political Science and Political Economy, have proved very remunerative. The marks obtained, for instance, by Mr. Trivedi, who is 2nd, shew the following results, upon analysis, the maximum being added in parentheses in each case:—
English Composition 219 (500), Sanskrit 495 (800), English 395 (600), English History, Section 1, 246 (400), English History, Section 2, 224 (400), General Modern History 263 (500), Political Economy and Economic History 285 (600), Political Science, 308 (500), English Law 139 (500): total 2,840.
The India Office have not announced the manner in which it is proposed, upon these results, to fulfill the Secretary of State's pledge to appoint an "average number" of Indians. Six Indian appointments and one Eastern Cadetship were announced for competition: but we hope that it may reasonably be assumed that the five Indians whose names have been published will receive appointments, subject to passing the medical test. Each one of them obtained more than 2,000 marks and would, therefore, have been successful in a normal year. Moreover, last year, Mr. N. P. Thadani, who was 37th, and Mr. Satyendranath Modak, who was 41st both eventually received appointments.

The Great WAR SALE

which opens at the Town Hall, Bombay, on Monday, November 20th, at 4 p. m., will be the greatest auction sale ever held in India and will extend over five days. Many hundreds of articles of every description will be offered and there will be great bargains in

Household Furniture	Sik and Cotton Goods
Jewellery	Wines and Spirits
Horses	Glass and China
Brass and Bronze ware	Motors
Oil and Water Colours	Antiques
Books	Soaps and Scents
Woollen Goods	Leather goods
Silver ware	Musical Instruments

and Wild Animals, &c., &c,, &c.

VIEW DAY

Monday, November 20th, from 4 to 12 p. m.

AUCTION DAYS

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 21st to 24th November inclusive.

Times of Auction—4-30 to 8 p.m. and 9-30 to 11 p.m. each day.

THE MONSTER LUCKY BAG

will contain 5,000 prizes and will open at 4 p.m. on Monday, November 20th. Tickets may be drawn in exchange for the coupons purchased on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday, November 20th to 23rd inclusive, between 4-30 and 8 p.m. and prizes will be issued from Tuesday to Friday, 21st to 24th inclusive between the same hours. All prizes unclaimed by 8 p.m. Friday, 24th November, will be disposed of by the Committee for the benefit of the Fund.

TICKETS ARE NO LONGER AVAILABLE

An Illuminated Fete

in the grounds adjoining the Town Hall and the Elphinstone Circle Garden will be open each day from 4 p.m. until 12 p.m.

His Excellency the Governor's Band and other Bands will perform at intervals and concert and the atrical entertainments will be arranged at times to be notified.

Merry Side Shows

will be opened and will include

Skittle Alley	Children's Fish Pond
Living Aunt Sally	Magic Bowl
Shooting Gallery	Wax-works
The Mermaid	Breaking up the Happy Home

Cocoanut shies and many others.
Refreshments to suit all classes.
A parcel delivery and forwarding office will be established for the delivery of goods to any part of Bombay and up-country at moderate charges. Everything realised goes to the War Fund.

Enquiries should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Great War Sale and Fete, Mayo Road, Bombay.

PRICES OF ADMISSION

Season Tickets admitting bearer to all parts for the whole period Rs. 3/-
Daily Tickets of admission to the Auction Sale and Lucky Bag Annas 8/-
Daily Tickets to the Fete only Re. 1/-

CATALOGUES

Containing particulars of the lots offered for sale at the Auction and the prizes contained in the Lucky Bag will be available on and from Monday, 20th November, at As. 8 per copy

WORKING COMMITTE.

S. M. EDWARDES, Esq., C.S.I. C.V.O., I.C.S. (Chairman)
MAHOMMEDBHOY HAJEEBHOY LALJI, Esq.
G. H. McCAUSLAND, Esq.
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The HON. Mr. PHIROZE C. SETHNA.
The HON. Mr. PURSHOTUMDAS THAKURDAS.
J. E. JACKSON, Esq. (Honorary Secretary.)

MORELAND ROAD TRAGEDY.

STABBED WHILE SLEEPING

ALLEGED TROUBLE OVER DESERTING WIFE.

Considerable excitement prevailed at Moreland Road on Sunday night, when Hassan Gulab Nabi alias Lambu Hassan, a Mahomedan mill-hand, aged about 25 years, was, it is alleged, stabbed by his brother-in-law, Mahomed Bakar Abdul Rehman. It would appear that Mahomed Bakar's wife had left his house, it is alleged, on account of ill-treatment and beating, and was staying with her mother and Hassan her brother at Madanpura. On the night in question Hassan was sleeping on the "otta" of a shop at Moreland Road, when it is further alleged, Mahomed Bakar, went up to him and plunged a double-edged penknife between his chest and abdomen. With the blade of the knife sticking in the wound Hassan ran, crying for help and fell on the road after he had proceeded a few paces. Policemen and others ran up to him and he was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries within half an hour. Mahomed Bakar, who is lame, was arrested on the spot. Inspector Smith, Sub-Inspector Ahmedally and other police officers went to the spot and instituted enquiries.

Dr. W. Nunan, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Coroner's Court touching the death of the deceased. After Oolfatbee, the deceased's mother, had identified the body, further enquiry was adjourned.

BENGALI ENGINEER COMMITS SUICIDE.

REJECTED FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

Lance-Corporal Pannalal Ghose, formerly of the Bengal Ambulance Corps has committed suicide under particularly distressing circumstances.

After doing some months' active service in Mesopotamia as a private in the 1st Company of the Bengal Ambulance Corps he returned to India to recoup and then joined the second Company as Lance-Corporal. When the second Company was disbanded he went into a private employment. On sanction being accorded to the formation of a combatant Double Company of Bengalis he was among the first to offer but was disqualified for height and a defect in the right eye. Under treatment his eye improved but not to the satisfaction of the military surgeons.

After his last rejection he was noticed to be very depressed and went to his village home. There he first swallowed some opium then hanged himself. Pannalal Ghose was a mechanical engineer from Sibpur.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

AMERICAN PROPOSAL TO REVISE AND SHORTEN.

A proposal to revise and shorten the first five of the Ten Commandments will be submitted to the next General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. The proposed changes are recommended by a commission of bishops, clergy, and laymen which has been considering the project. The elimination is suggested of portions of the first five Commandments on the grounds that arguments for the observance of the Divine Law are not essential to the laws themselves. The revised version of the Commandments as proposed is as follows:—

First: Thou shalt have no other Gods but Me.

Second: Thou shall not make unto thyself any graven image, nor the likeness of anything that is in the heaven above, the earth beneath, or the water under the earth; thou shalt not bow down unto them, nor worship them.

Third: Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.

Fourth: Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath Day.

Fifth: Honour thy father and thy mother.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY A PRIVATE.

ALLEGATIONS BY A LADY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 23.

Private Marks, of the Middlesex Regiment, was charged before the Joint Magistrate of Allahabad to-day with cheating Mrs. Burke residing at Grand Hotel, of various articles such as rings, money and a trunk, etc.

It appears that the accused represented to her that he had just returned from East Africa where he had known her husband who had asked the accused to call on her. Getting thus into her confidence the accused offered to perform various services and thus induced delivery of property. The trial is proceeding.

SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

HON. MR. PARANJPYE'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 23.

The Bombay Provincial Social Conference commenced its sittings at 7 p.m. this evening. There was a very large attendance besides delegates. Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Nilkanth, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates in an interesting speech.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye was then elected President and delivered his address.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, in the course of his speech, said that there was a large number of people who still thought that social reform should take a back place as it lead to controversies among themselves and that it was best to go forward with political and industrial reform. Properly considered, however, it was a mistake to regard social reform as antagonistic to political and industrial reform. To him the right idea of social reform was the same as that of political reform. Both social and political reforms aimed at the same thing, *viz.*, to minimise all artificial distinctions and to enable every human being to realise to the utmost the possibilities lying dormant in himself. Whether it was a Trade unionist in England asking for an eight hours' day or the Irishman asking for Home Rule, the Indian claiming equal treatment in the colonies or agitating for simultaneous examinations, or the social reformer in India asking for the abolition of the ban on widow marriage or advocating the raising of the depressed classes, the fundamental idea was the same, *viz.*, to give the English labourer, the Irishman, the Indian emigrant, the brilliant Indian student, the child-widow or the Pariah greater opportunities and a wider field to be happy and to try to rise, each in his own way. When they justified the institution of castes, and said that such and such a man must have done something evil in a past existence to be born a Mahar, how could they ask their rulers to better their position in the colonies?

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Referring to the question of female education the President said that it was now very nearly outside the range of discussion and they had only to consider the best ways of practically furthering it and proceeded to say:—It is a very gratifying sign that the question of women's education is attracting very wide attention both from Government and the people. Mrs. Fawcett's deputation in England of last year forced this question once more on the attention of Government. I suppose Government is already digesting the vast number of opinions useful and otherwise that have been sent to it in answer to its circular. We have the great advantage of an Education Member at the headquarters of Government who is a staunch advocate of all social reform; we expect the Hon. Sir Sankaran Nair to view this question from an Indian point and to press the claims of women's education to increasing expenditure when the financial stringency due to the war is relieved and even as far as possible at present. But let us make up our minds as to what is immediately necessary and practicable and what can wait better times. One thing that cannot wait is a much greater diffusion of primary education and at least a modicum of secondary education for women. For the moment we must use such teachers as we have and at the same time direct our efforts to producing a greater number of trained teachers. We must also impress upon Government the duty of starting or at least liberally helping high schools for girls at the headquarters of all districts. Although so many high schools are too much to ask for at once, we wish that a declaration of policy to this effect should at least be made. Then there is the question of collegiate education for women. I am afraid some persons have needlessly convinced themselves that I am opposed to the establishment of a women's college in Bombay. I would like to define my attitude on this point once more. I am sure that at present hardly a single girl matriculate stops from going to a college for further study for want of a women's college. A college for girls adequately staffed and housed and under Government management would be very costly and would cost about Rs. 50,000 per year over and above the initial expenditure of two or three lakhs. With this money about five high schools could be adequately constructed and maintained and we shall be bringing secondary education near the girls themselves. When we have a large number of girls matriculating every year, a college for them may be feasible. At present girls are attending the ordinary colleges. I do not say that they are receiving all the facilities that they require. But these facilities can be provided at a much smaller cost. The provision of hostels for girls is a more pressing need. At the age which girls have reached at a secondary school they are particularly shy; when they grow up by a few years and join a college this shyness considerably disappears unless we needlessly foster it. Girls who wish to get higher education and aspire to be graduates, are sure to wield vast influence on their sex—nay on the whole Indian society all through their lives. If possible, they ought to be encouraged to be members of a larger body and not to be in strict purdah in provinces where it is not so strict. Otherwise we shall meet with instances of Inspectresses of Schools who cannot talk with their departmental superiors or who cannot inspect a class in an elementary girls school where there is a male teacher.

CASTE SYSTEM.

Referring to the evils of the caste system the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye said that the existence of caste restrictions not only restricted their liberty but it lowered them morally. "Caste was in these days a synonym for humbug and fraud. Continuing he said:—

"Of course there are many obstacles in our way and they will always be pointed out. The pioneers will always have to not fallen so low that she cannot boast of sacrificing men. There is the natural fear about the children of inter-marriages between members of different castes. But this ought not to be an absolute bar.. A court will hardly dare to declare such a marriage unlawful. In any case one can make use of the present Brahmo Marriage Act or immediately after such a marriage make a will settling one's property upon the unborn progeny of such unions. A conference like this ought, however, to raise its firm voice and call upon Government to pass an Act similar to the one proposed four years ago by the Hon. Mr. B. N. Basu who, we are glad to observe, is once more in the Imperial Council."

FOREIGN TRAVEL.

Among other subjects of pressing urgency that have to be considered especially in Gujarat is the question of foreign travel. In my part of the country this question has practically solved itself for nobody is now-a-days prevented from going abroad for education or business by fears of the consequences of a journey across the suffer a little but no progress is made without sacrifice, and I am sure India has *Kalapani*. But in these parts it is still a burning question. Only within the last year or two have divisions occurred in some castes on account of a difference of opinion on this point. But let me appeal to the general principles of justice, fairness and equality of opportunity in regulating our conduct on this question. It is not possible in these days to do one's best in any undertaking unless one is allowed to see the world. You are putting a needless handicap on your own brethren in forbidding them to go abroad. This handicap will benefit their rivals and the wealth and position that can be earned by foreign travel will be earned by somebody else. Nobody has a right to place this restriction on anybody else. For much smaller obstruction you often go to a court of law and get redress or damages. But whole communities are tamely submitting to such absurd restrictions. If we as a nation wish to rise, we must cultivate this enterprising spirit. Already the war has been a great teacher in this respect to several castes. Many castes have sent brave soldiers abroad to fight the battles of their king. When they come home, so many people cannot be outcasted. In fact the very magnitude of the problem will lead to its solution in these castes. Cannot all castes take a lesson from this fact? The soldiers who have returned from their unique experience on the fields of Flanders, East Africa, Gallipoli or Mesopotamia are all the better citizens for it. Your fellow countrymen will similarly benefit by a stay abroad, be better business men and be better able to manage your industries. These absurd restrictions are now antiquated. They are only a great inconvenience without producing any compensating good.

The President then expressed his gratification that the idea of social service and co-operation were taking root in their midst and efforts in that direction deserved every encouragement. In conclusion he suggested that social reformers should deal also with the problems of the condition of the factory workers, free and compulsory education and the problem of beggars.

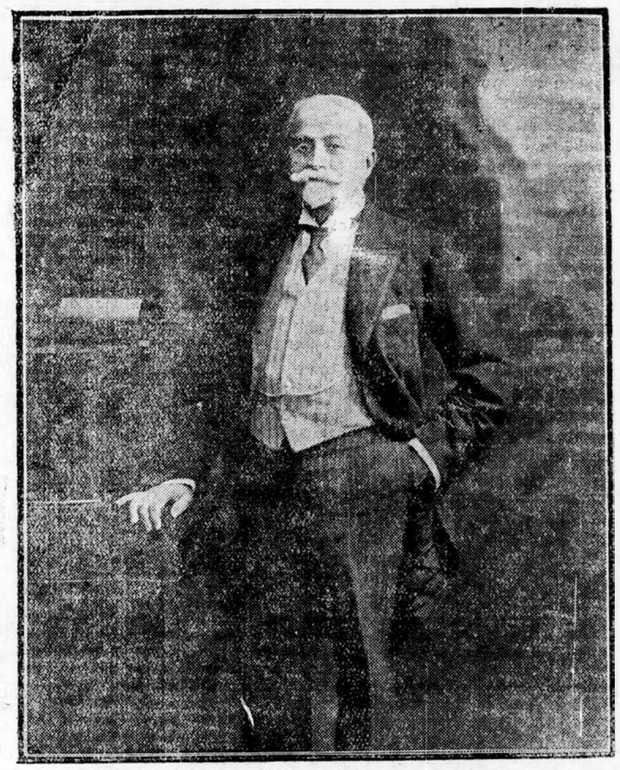
The Conference then adjourned till to-morrow.

Official and Personal.

Sir John Wallis, Chief Justice of Madras, who had gone on three months' leave in continuation of the long vacation returned on Sunday from Colombo. His lordship took his seat yesterday morning on the Appellate Side. Dewan Bahadur C. Krishnan who was acting as Judge of the High Court reverted as Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court. Mr. C. E. Odgers, who was acting in Mr. Krishnan's place reverts as Administrator-General relieving Mr. D. Chamier.

Sir James Meston paid a visit to the Rishikul Academy at Hardwar on Saturday last.

SIR JACOB SASSOON



WHOSE DEATH WAS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY.

LATE SIR JACOB SASSOON.

THE FUNERAL'

The funeral of the late Sir Jacob Sassoon took place yesterday morning, when the spacious compound of the Braganza Hall, his residence at Byculla, was crowded by representatives of all classes and communities of Bombay. Almost the whole Jewish community of the city were present to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of their great co-religionist. There were also present almost all the members of his office staff and employes of his mills. The funeral cortege left the "Braganza Hall" and proceeded to the Haines Road cemetry, where again a large number of people had assembled out of respect to the memory of the deceased Baronet. The funeral procession was one of the largest ever seen in Bombay. His body was buried beside that of his wife.

The Bombay Yarn, Copper and Brass Native Merchants' Association closed its market yesterday owing to the death of Sir Jacob Sassoon.

THE ST. LEGER OF 1918.

The Doncaster St. Leger for 1918 has closed with an entry of 237, including two made in New York. His Majesty has nominated three colts by Bayardo, Marcovil, and Sunstar respectively, and a filly by Sunstar. The Bayardo colt is out of the dam of Friar Marcus. The National Stud is responsible for six subscriptions, all colts—four by Royal Realm and two by White Eagle, Lord Derby has taken seven nominations and the Duke of Portland half a dozen.

Writing in "Baily's Magazine" Mr. W. A. Oldfield recalls that the Leger of 1819 was run twice. In the first race five of the nineteen runners were left, and the local steward declared the contest void, and ordered it to be run again. Nine of the first field shirked, and of the remaining ten runners Colonel Cradock's Sir Walter won, the first winner, Antonio, the property of Mr. Ferguson, declining to turn out again. The situation was placed before the Jockey Club (formed in 1751 for the control of racing, with absolute powers), and the stewards of that body decided that the race must be awarded to Antonio, the first winner, a 100 to 3 chance!

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

There was no improvement in the market for jute mill shares at opening to-day and lower rates were accepted by sellers. A slightly better feeling was in evidence later in the day, but there was no real recovery and the market was very irregular at the close. Coal shares attracted considerable attention, a large volume of trade taking place in this section at full rates. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 14-4, 14-8; Bengal Giridih 16-12; Bengal Nagpur 50-8; Bhuskajuri 16 to 17; Bhulanbararee 42-4, 42-8; Burrakur 33-8 to 34; Borrea 14-4 to 15-4; Damuda 22-6 to 22-12; Chusick 19 to 20; Industry 7, 7-4; Kuardi 17-8, 17-12, 18; New Tetturya 10-4, 10-8; North Damuda 7 to 7-4; Raneegunge 33, 33-4; Satpukuria 8-4; Singaran A 8; Sendra 18-4 to 19-2; Standard (ord) 38-8.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 515; Auckland (ord) 267; Barnagore (ord) 127 to 131; Budge Budge (ord) 468 to 470; Belvedere (ord) 395 to 401, 392; Clive (ord) 159; Delta (ord) 445, 444; Fort Gloster (ord) 533; Hooghly (ord) 57-8; Howrah (ord) 300 to 304; Kamarhatty (ord) 419, 418, 417; Kanknarrah (ord) 551 to 555; Kelvin (ord) 540 to 544; Lawrence (ord) 320, 321; Lothian 82, 83; Northbrook (ord) 38, 37; Orient 12 to 13 p; Reliance (ord) 274; Standard (ord) 419, 420; Union (ord) 524, 525, 522.

Miscellaneous:—Dalbhoom Gold (ord) 28-12, 21; Triton Insurance 42.

Government paper three and a half per cent, was quoted at Rs. 77-6 to 77-10 and small lots were done at Rs. 77-14 to 78.

ELECTIONS TO LOCAL BODIES

PENALTIES FOR CORRUPT PRACTICES.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act (1901) and the Bombay Local Boards Act (1884), has been published. The following is the statement of objects and reasons:—

The object of this Bill is to impose penalties on persons committing corrupt practices or receiving gratification for their votes at elections to municipalities and local boards. The Bill is based on the Madras District Municipalities Act 1884, section 10B.

Clause 2 of the Bill is practically the same as clause 8 of Bill No. I of 1914 (the Bombay District Municipal Amendment Bill) as amended by the select committee. At the meeting of the legislative council of the Governor of Bombay held at Poona on the 30th July 1914, it was announced on behalf of Government that clauses 7 and 8 of that Bill would be withdrawn and that the subject would be taken up later in a separate Bill dealing with the checking of corrupt practices at all elections. The Bill gives effect to this announcement of Government, except that it is not considered desirable to refer to elections to legislative councils, as that is a matter which falls rather within the purview of the Government of India and cannot conveniently be treated in this Bill.

The Bill deals with corrupt practices at elections both to municipalities and local boards. A person convicted of a corrupt practice at a municipal election may be disqualified, for a term of years, from voting not only at municipal elections but also at elections to local boards, and from being a member not only of any municipality but also of any local board. The same consequences are attached to corrupt practices at elections to local boards.

BOMBAY TRAMWAYS CO

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Tramways Act, (1874) has been published. The following is the statement of objects and reasons:—

Under section 3A of the Bombay Tramways Act, 1874, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company are entitled to continue the use of their Colaba premises for the heavy repairs of their cars till the 1st day of January 1917. It has been represented to Government that owing to the present war the grantees have been unable to obtain completion of certain contracts within the stipulated time and consequently the buildings on their new site at Kingsway will not be completed in time to allow of the removal of their workshops by the end of the current year. Extension of the time allowed for use of the Colaba premises till the 1st July 1917 is therefore necessary, and the object of this Bill is to make the required amendment in the Act.

MRS. BESANT'S GALLANT FIGHT.

PRESS ASSOCIATION'S GRATITUDE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 23.

The following telegram from the President of the Press Association of India, is published in "New India":—

"In the name of the Press Association of India I desire to express gratitude of the press to you for your gallant fight against the Press Act. You have gained a footing in the first trench. You will win ultimately."

SIR R. CHALMERS AND GOVERNORSHIP OF BENGAL.

MR. EARDLEY NORTON'S PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

Referring to the proposed appointment of Sir Robert Chalmers as the successor of Lord Charmichael, Mr. Eardley Norton has written a second letter to-day to the "Englishman" entering a protest against the proposal.

Referring to the trial of rioters by court-martial Mr. Norton asks why were regular and qualified tribunals passed over in favour of irregular and unqualified ones without any Judge Advocate or other legal adviser to superintend the proceedings. There was neither treason or evidence of treason yet all the accused were charged with treason. He concludes:—"Sir Robert Chalmers has been praised by his official superior for acts which appear to me to invite condemnation. With such praise I have no concern, but all India is concerned with the rumour that Sir Robert Chalmers' past exploits in Ceylon have qualified him for preferment in Bengal. The Indian papers are unanimous in condemning Sir Robert Chalmers' administration of Ceylon and protest against his appointment as Governor of Bengal."

GEN. SMUTS' CAMPAIGN.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 23.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

It is officially stated that the bulk of the remaining enemy forces in East Africa are being driven into the Rufiji Valley which the October rains will probably make untenable.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, October 24, 1916.

REPRESSIVE LEGISLATION AND ITS USE.

Two questions which formed the subject of Resolutions passed by the Provincial Conference at Ahmedabad, on Sunday, which excited chief interest next to that on the question of the post-war reforms, were those dealing with the Press Act and the Defence of India Act. It is natural that next to the proposal to secure such a reform of the government and administration as to give them a larger power over the control of their liberties, a people should be mostly concerned in pressing upon the Government they possess, the repeal of enactments of a repressive character, or the amelioration of the mode in which such acts are administered. In the two instances referred to, moreover, there is especially grave reason for protest. Both enactments were passed under circumstances of an unusual and peculiar nature calling, it could be claimed, for legislation of a special and urgent character. In the one case the wide, and,—to quote the expression used by the Chief Justice of Madras,—the "dangerous" powers confided to the Executive under the Act have been and are being openly used, after the special state of affairs to deal with which they were enacted has passed away, and for purposes which were not in the minds of the legislature or the framers of the legislation at the time it was enacted. In the other case a strong apprehension exists, and not without cause, in the popular mind, that equally wide and dangerous powers are also being used for purposes not originally intended, and are being used without the safeguards that are obviously and essentially demanded.

The Press Act is perhaps in some respects the most drastic legislation that has ever been placed on the Indian Statute Book. The whole scheme of the Act is to place in the hands of the Executive powers which can be used without resort to the Courts and of a character which enable the penalising of persons, not for offences of which they have been found to be guilty, but which executive officers may think they are likely or liable to commit. It is obvious to the most simple mind that those are powers which can only be excused on the ground of the existence of extreme danger to the State, and of a character which ought not to form a permanent feature of the law of any state. the subjects of which are supposed to enjoy even the primary elements of liberty. Now the Press Act was passed, to quote again the Chief Justice of Madras: "to counteract the manifold ingenious devices adopted by the anarchists of Bengal for carrying out their propaganda." Whether there was any need or justification for the application of such a drastic law to the whole of India, "while the evil sought to be met was mainly connected with a band of young revolutionists in one corner of the country," is a matter of justifiable doubt, in regard to which opinion must inevitably lean on the negative side. But the danger which the Act was passed to meet, even in one corner of the country, no longer exists, at any rate to anything like the extent which it did when the Act was passed. The band of young revolutionists have degenerated into a band of criminals, pure and simple, pursuing very different methods from those of stirring up the country to revolution by means of seditious newspapers; and we doubt whether it could be claimed that the repeal or drastic amendment of the Press Act would or could be followed in Bengal by a recrudescence of the journalistic activities which it was designed to suppress. Even if such a fear existed, that would not execuse the continuance of an Act which has been found to possess far wider powers than was intended and to be lacking in the safeguards which were supposed to be a saving feature of its provisions, and which has been and is being used by the Executive in such a way as to make "the keeping of presses and the publication of newspapers an extremely hazardous undertaking in this country." A newspaper, as the learned Chief Justice said further, may be consistently staunch in its loyalty to Government, but it may unwittingly fall within the meshes of this drastic law, which not only condemns but penalises without trial, because "it may be doubted if it is possible for the keeper of any printing press in the country to maintain such an expert supervision over matters that are printed as to detect everything that might be regarded to fall within the 'widespread net' of Section 4." It is impossible to defend legislation which can be and has been described in such terms by more than one of the highest judicial authorities in the land. But this does not wholly describe the dangers and peculiarities of this extraordinary piece of legislation, which falls so harshly upon one of the most important departments of public life. The Act is itself a regular paradox which legalises in one clause what it illegalises in another. It takes away with one hand what it purports to give with another. Thus two of the High Courts have found that orders made under the Act have been illegal but they have been forced to declare themselves impotent under the Act to set these orders aside. The legislature has actually,—no doubt unwittingly,—taken away from those against whom the Act operates the very remedy which it professed to place in their hands. It gives the Executive extra-judicial powers of an unprecedented and unheard-of character. It enables property to be seized and money to be forfeited without trial or any sort of judicial enquiry; and whether this is done according to the terms of the Act itself is of no consequence, because the Act itself deprives the highest judicial authority of the power to interfere. Can any one be found seriously to defend the placing of such unlimited and unchecked power in the hands of executive authority? Now that the character of the Act has been exposed, is it possible for any government to resist the demand for its repeal?

The Defence of India Act stands of course in another category altogether. It is a war measure and places in the hands of Government powers which,—whether the Act is *ultra vires* the Indian legislature or not,—the Government ought to possess in a time of war. But such powers ought to be used with meticulous care and with such checks against the possibility of abuse or careless usage by individual officers and executive authority generally, as to provide reasonable safeguards for the loyal population. In England persons dealt with under the more drastic provisions of the Defence of the Realm Act, providing for the internment of those whose liberty may be a danger to the State, are protected by the procedure which provides for the fullest enquiry into each individual case by a committee of a judicial character. In Bengal, we have been told by Lord Carmichael, a modified form of this procedure is in use. But, so far as we are aware, no such safeguards are employed in this Presidency, and there have been cases in which it is obviously demanded. Moreover, uses, it is apprehended, have been made of the Act in certain instances which create an impression in the public mind that executive officers consider themselves free to put the Act to purposes which should not be accepted as coming within the purview of a measure passed for safeguarding the State against dangers arising out of the war. Two cases which have created feelings of apprehension in the public mind of late may be quoted. One is that of the order excluding Mrs. Besant from the Presidency of Bombay. Rightly or wrongly, the impression exists that it is Mrs. Besant's Home Rule propaganda that it is desired to exclude, and it is rightly felt that the Act was not designed to suppress constitutional political propaganda. The Government may have other reasons of a very cogent character. But in that case how much wiser and more quieting to the public mind it would be if the public could be assured that a case of this kind had been made the subject of enquiry by such a tribunal as that which exists in the United Kingdom for the prevention of possible error. Another case is that which recently came before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, in very peculiar circumstances. In this case allegations were made by the subject of an order of deportation which we think called for further investigation. Such investigation may have been made but the public would be less apprehensive if it were assured that investigation had taken place and that it had been entrusted to an impartial authority. Another disturbing feature of this case lay in the fact that a certian provision of the Act was used apparently for a purpose not expressely included in the particular rule or section concerned. It was not pretended, so far as we are aware, that the removal of the person concerned or his arrest and imprisonment were due to any danger that might be caused to the safety of the coast, yet the arrest and confinement was successfully defended on the ground that the official concerned had the power to do what he did as "an officer engaged in the defence of the coast." The correctness of the magistrate's decision is, we think, open to question and we find considerable difficulty in following his reasoning. But that is another matter. The public mind is disturbed over these and other cases and the Government would do well to take note of this fact. Above all, in regard to the case of Mrs. Besant, it is felt that a slur has been cast not only upon a public-spirited lady, who, whatever may be said, is passionately loyal to her King and country, but on the people of this Presidency who apprehend, rightly or wrongly, that, in spite of the peaceful state of the province, they are not trusted.

Notes of the Day.

"A Small Bit of Green Cheese."

A reactionary critic is never more pleased with himself than when he roundly condemns the advocates of constitutional changes as "visionaries" and the specific demands they make as "impudent." This is precisely the fashion in which a critic deals with the manifesto of the nineteen "visionaries," to wit, the non-official members who signed the post-war reforms Memorandum to the Viceroy. We are told that the Memorandum is only a political kite, fantastic enough to amuse a Chinese holiday, but unworthy of serious notice. The critic is hard put to it to reconcile the presence of two such men as Mr. D. E. Wacha and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola among the visionaries, but he ingenuously explains that being level-headed men, they joined in asking for the largest possible on the off-chance of obtaining the lowest possible,—asking for the moon on the off-chance of getting a small bit of green cheese! That is political diagnosis for you! It is amusing to note, however, that this critic does not regard the Memorandum as quite so visionary, for it is conceded that it is at any rate the logical consequence of the Viceroyalty of Lord Hardinge and the hopes he held out to Indian aspirations.

Lord Hardinge's Unpardonable Offence.

The visionaries had, after all, something substantial to go by,—the logic of one of the greatest of Viceroyalties. Of course, Lord Hardinge "deliberately played to the Indian gallery"; the gibe merits no notice, for it was not Lord Hardinge alone who did it but the Cabinet at Home and Parliament itself, not to speak of the Sovereign who gave his royal *imprimatur* to the greatest changes effected in Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty. The class to which this critic belongs can never forgive that great man for effecting certain changes and holding out certain hopes to Indian aspirations. Not that he was a visionary, or that those whose views he anticipated with timely and provident statesmanship are visionaries. It is quite sufficient for us that Lord Hardinge was prepared to grant the largest possible, and the country is not in a mood to receive the lowest possible. We fancy, however, that if the lowest possible were conceded, the critics would be amazed at its extravagance.

India and Ireland.

There are many parallels between the Irish and the Indian demand for self-government. A recent writer succinctly summarises the contentions advanced by the Irish Home-Ruler, and there is much in it which the Indian "visionary" would heartily endorse. The writer referred to says: "They (the Irish House Rulers) contend that if the majority of the Irish are politically backward, are lacking in enterprise, are easily swayed by agitation and phrases, these defects have been intensified by a system which compels them to obtain what they desire by factious pressure on England, and that to throw upon them the responsibility for government is alike the best cure for these defects and the only foundation of individual self-respect and national self-confidence. It is responsible government, following after a period of good government, that has made the Anglo-Saxon world what it is to-day. It is the same prescription which will redeem the Irish world to-morrow.'" The Indian politician says that the same prescription would redeem the Indian world to-morrow.

British Revenue Returns.

On Saturday, in mail week, the Treasury made its report as to the revenue of the half-year. The total is £163,922,000, which is an increase of £61,056,000 on the figures of the corresponding half of last year. Excess profits have given £31,000,000 more, Customs £11,350,000 more, and income-tax £18,020,000 more. In estimating for the whole year the Chancellor of the Exchequer calculated on a revenue of £502,000,000, so that there is £338,352,000 to be gathered in before the end of March. The yield of the income-tax comes most heavily in the final quarter, and we may expect, says the "Westminster Gazette," that from this time onward excess profits duty will grow very rapidly. It is far too early to say whether the full estimated amount will be realised, but it seems probable that it will. Meanwhile, we may note that the expenditure for the half-year has been £904,000,000, which is as nearly as may be half the total that was calculated for the twelve months.

America and the War.

Recent visitors to the States, says "The Nation," speak, with truth, of the sympathy of the intellectuals with the Allies. But they report also that detachment from our European troubles which those can realise who know what a big, self-sufficing thing is the political life of the United States. "Did you speak of our war?" said one of these visitors to a member of a reading party in a summer camp. "Well, it was just mentioned," was the reply. "Indeed?" "Yes, one of our party remarked on the calm beauty of the night, and compared it to the ruin that was going on elsewhere." "Meaning Europe?" said a companion. "Well, no: he was thinking of the storms in Oregon."

Post-cards from Mesopotamia.

We take the following from "Truth" by yesterday's mail:—

Apropos of the misuse of the censorship to conceal the muddle in Mesopotamia. I am told that when the men were prohibited from writing letters home, only postcards being permitted, a battalion commander indented for 5,000 postcards. He was informed that there were none in stock, but ultimately his men were allowed to send on scraps of cardboard—box-lids and the like—such messages as the Censor would pass.

WHY NOT CONTROL PEDESTRIANS?

RULES FOR CROSSING THE ROAD AND RAILINGS TO PAVEMENTS.

The continued darkening of our streets, writes "Kosmos" in "The Motor," has helped to emphasize the fact that pedestrians are not under sufficient control nor sufficiently trained to move about in traffic. It is a fact which should be forced home by the motor journals and by the motor organizations that the pedestrian is under responsibility, and that unless he obeys certain well-defined rules accidents are bound to follow. The London General Omnibus Co. has done very good work in this connection by seeking to educate the pedestrian, showing him how he should act in traffic what he should do, and what he should avoid doing. Unfortunately, this educative work has not received all the support it deserves, and certainly it has not been sufficiently encouraged by the authorities. A little consideration will show how anomalous it is that motor drivers should be controlled by a series of laws and regulations, while there is not a single one for the pedestrian. In other words, a pedestrian can do no wrong. He may act in a most foolish manner; he may, by his carelessness, endanger his own life and that of others, but by doing so he will not infringe any local or national regulation, and he will not incur any legal responsibility.

I have been led to write on this point by an accident I witnessed a few days ago. A woman started to cross the street diagonally, passing behind a moving tramcar, cutting ahead of a second car going in the opposite direction, and expecting to find the hidden zone beyond the second car free for a passage but that zone was not free, for a motorcar was travelling in the same direction as the tramcar and slowly overtaking it. Thus the woman passed in front of the oncoming tramcar, as she had calculated, but when she reached what she thought was the safety zone, it was only to find that a motorcar was bearing down upon her. In order to avoid a fatal accident, the driver wrecked his car and risked his own life. The woman, who had escaped miraculously, thanks to the driver, who had dislocated traffic and who had caused a loss of certainly not less than £60 to the owner of the car, was allowed to walk away unmolested.

Now, that woman had broken every possible law; she ought not to have crossed the street diagonally; she ought not to have passed immediately behind a tramcar and cut ahead of the second one with a very narrow margin; she ought not to have assumed that the zone beyond the second tram would be free when she got there. In certain American towns there is a regulation against crossing the street diagonally, and, what is more, the regulation is enforced. I remember when in Indianapolis a couple of years ago, I was walking diagonally across the street with a friend, also a stranger to the city, when the voice of the policeman was heard calling:

"Hi, there, you come back!"

We turned round, and he explained that, in accordance with the city regulations, and as a matter of personal safety, we ought not to cross the streets except at right angles to the stream of traffic. I notice that another town in America proposes to erect railings along the edge of the footpath, with openings at regular intervals; thus, pedestrians will never cross the streets except at certain defined points, and it will be impossible for them to cut across diagonally. If such a system were proposed here, I imagine it would cause a considerable outcry from pedestrians who prefer their own free-and-easy and dangerous method. Yet the suggestion is a really practical one, which would simplify the lot of drivers and add immeasurably to the safety of the general public. In those streets where there are central shelters and gas-lamps, it ought to be made a regulation that no pedestrian should cross except at these points; thus he would have to negotiate but one stream of traffic at a time, and drivers could be more on the alert, knowing exactly where a look-out had to be kept for foot passengers. Gradually a traffic sense is being acquired by dwellers in large cities, but its acquisition is often a costly matter. It is necessary that the schools should educate the young and that reasonable traffic regulations should control all who are obliged to use the streets. Too often, instead of seeking to bring about an all-round improvement, those who have influence endeavour to put all the responsibility on the shoulders of the motorist. As an instance, a short time ago a former Minister of Marine—a man who could be expected to possess more than ordinary intelligence—wrote an article for one of the Paris papers, in which he declared that taxicabs travelled through the streets at 50 miles an hour. Admittedly, the Paris taxi driver is somewhat wild and lawless, but even he would find it a difficult matter to get a speed of 50 miles an hour out of a 10 h.p. twin-cylinder Renault.

'BOMBAY CHRONICLE' APPRECIATION FUND.

PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION.

The Fund has been opened at the suggestion of some of our readers "to mark public appreciation of 'The Bombay Chronicle.'" Subscriptions of any amount are welcome and will be duly acknowledged in our columns.

As we have received numerous requests for printed collection forms in connection with this fund these have been printed and can be obtained on application.

Present Total ..... Rs. 8,841
Received since last acknowledgment Rs. 400

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged ...	8,441
Janeronoy Hajionoy	76
L. K. Iairsee	51
Decorator	25
Husscnohoy M. Lalji	25
M. G. L. Pasta	15
A Parsee	15
Two Sympies	15
G. E. Sutcliffe	10
A Parsi Sympathiser	10
B. C. B.	10
Memon Vegetarian	10
Natvarlal Govindlal Majemdar	5
An Admirer	5
Budhwaria	5
J. H. P.	5
S. P.	5
M. D. N.	5
J. L. Desai	5
Manishanker Gourishanker	5
Labhshanker Laxmidas	5
Kashinath D. Khote and Co.	5
Admirer	5
Bejanji M. Jambusaria	5
Jamnadas Morarji	5
Dwarkadas Vasanji	5
Vallabdas Khimji	5
J. Ramdas and Co.	5
J. S. Vaidya	5
Ardeshir Pestonji Chinoy	3
A Parsi Sympathiser	3
Long Live the 'Chronicle' and 'New India'	3
Big heart but small purse	3
Chronic Disease	2
M. S. Bhamgara	2
Mulji Ranchood Ved	2
Hansrajbhai Heerji Thacker	2
J. T. Dabholker	2
G. B. Pradhan	2
Big purse but small heart	2
Dwarkadas Gokuldas	2
Dwarkadas Gordhandas	2
A Traveller P. K.	2
Supporter	2
A. V. Haldetur	1
Kalyanbhai Chhaganbhai	1
Meelmani	1
Dattatrya Pandurang Joshi	1
Raja Shanker Rao	1
Anant Ramaya Swami	1
Gopal Covind Kanitkar	1
Hormusji Ardeshir Chinoy	1
Mangesh Jaywant Divekar	1
D. S. Bhapp	1
N. D. Desai	1
Manilal Chunilal	1
Y. G. M.	1
A Sympathiser	1
Byram Mirza	1
B. Motiwalla	1
Admirer of Horniman, Deliverer of Third Class Passengers	1
Reserve compartment and Preserve Racial Bitterness	1
A Melley Dhaigude	1
Kusurisan	1
Chronicle is the Divine instrument to deliver third-class passengers	1
Reserved for Europeans and Anglo-Indians	1
Reserved for Europeans and Anglo-Indians, an intolerable and illegal practice	1
When overcrowded in trains act like Vaidya and Jahverilal	1
Narayanrao Pai	1
Total	8,841

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS

FRESH BRITISH ADVANCE.

GERMAN CRUISER TORPEDOED.

ENEMY SEAPLANE SHOT DOWN OFF SHEERNESS.

COERCION OF CONSTANTINE

General Haig reports that the enemy made attack on the Schwaben Redoubt on the morning of the 22nd but was repulsed. Between Schwaben and Le Sars the British made considerable progress and captured the Stuff and Regina trenches. All objectives were gained and 1,018 prisoners were taken.

Violent enemy attacks at Chaulnes have been repulsed by the French.

A hostile seaplane which raided Sheerness, was shot down by British naval aircraft. It fell into the sea.

A British submarine torpedoed a German cruiser of the Kolberg class on October 19th in the North Sea. When last seen the cruiser was proceeding homewards with difficulty.

A Roumanian communiqué states that owing to violent enemy attacks they were obliged to make retirement in the Dobrudja.

The French are making progress on the Vardar.

The French military attaché presented Constantine a note with demands which include the transfer of the entire Thessaly force to Peloponnesus and the delivery of the Thessalian stores to the Allies.

King Constantine expressed his readiness to consent to any measures which would protect General Sarrail's rear, but pointed out that the demanded transfer was unnecessary in so far as the protection of the Allies' forces was concerned.

The name of Count Stuergkh's assailant is Dr. Fredrich Adler, son of the Reishstral Deputy, Dr. Victor Adler.

General Marchand has been slightly wounded.

AUSTRIA'S MAN-POWER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.

An Italian semi-official statement says that Austria has called up approximately 74,00,000 men since the outbreak of the war and there are about three millions now available. The enormous difference represents the men taken prisoners, killed etcetera.

A proof of the accuracy of the estimate is obtained by studying the numbers of March formations or the units formed to replace the losses. Hitherto twenty-three March formations each of 21,500 men have been absorbed.

FRESH BRITISH GAINS IN PICARDY.

A GERMAN CRUISER TORPEDOED.

BRITISH ADVANCE ON SOMME

ENEMY TRENCHES AT STUFF AND REGINA CAPTURED.

THREE ENEMY AEROPLANES DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.

General Haig last night reported:—

Early this morning the enemy made a determined attack on the Schwaben Redoubt. He was repulsed everywhere except at two points where he entered our trenches but was immediately ejected leaving five officers and 79 men prisoners and many dead.

We successfully attacked on a front of 5,000 yards between Schwaben and Le Sars and advanced from 300 to 500 yards and captured the Stuff and Regina trenches and also the advanced post north-east of Schwaben. Some hundreds of prisoners were taken.

Our aircraft bombed the enemy communications. It attacked an important junction and ammunition depot and derailed four coaches. Three enemy aeroplanes have been destroyed and many driven down. Two of our machines are missing.

ALL OBJECTIVES GAIN D.

MANY PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.

General Haig this afternoon says in a communiqué:—

Yesterdays attack was very successful the whole of our objectives were gained and we took 800 prisoners and more prisoners are reported to be coming in. Our casualties are believed to be slight. The enemy did not attempt at night to retake ground captured.

PRISONERS TAKEN AT LE SARS FIGHT.

A VALUABLE AIR RAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

General Haig's communiqué last night said:—

One thousand and eighteen prisoners were taken yesterday between the Schwaben Redoubt and Le Sars. In the morning the enemy exploded two mines south of Ypres in the neighbourhood of The Bluff and occupied a lip of the crater where he has been subjected to continuous bombardment.

Our aeroplanes valuably located the enemy batteries yesterday. They destroyed five enemy machines and drove four down damaged. Three of our machines are missing.

FIGHTING AT CHAULNES.

BRILLIANT FRENCH SUCCESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Oct. 22.

This afternoon's communiqué reports that violent enemy attacks at Chaulnes have been repulsed with heavy losses and our gains of yesterday have been wholly maintained.

It is confirmed that German losses in their counter-attacks yesterday in the Biaches-Blase Wood sector were considerable especially before the village of Biaches which they strongly attacked.

Four German aeroplanes have been brought down on the Somme and five others forced to land damaged. We heavily bombed the railway station at Courcelles east of Metz causing apparently much damage. We also bombed several other railway stations, the air-sheds at Peronne and the bivouacs at Etain.

ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED.

GERMANS LOSING HEAVILY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Oct. 23.

Last night's communiqué said:—

South of the Somme a fresh enemy attack in the afternoon against the southern portion of Chaulnes Wood was repulsed with serious losses. Number of prisoners were taken but they have not yet been counted.

In the morning attack in the same region east the Germans very dearly. We surrounded the enemy who had gained a foothold in our first lines and their 150 survivors were taken prisoners.

HOSTILE AIR RAID ON SHEERNESS.

SEAPLANE SHOT DOWN.

BY NAVAL AIRCRAFT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.

It is officially announced that a hostile aeroplane approached Sheerness this afternoon. Three bombs fell into the harbour and the fourth in the vicinity of the railway station and damaged several carriages. British aeroplanes went up and the raider disappeared to the north-east. There were no casualties.

LATER.

It is officially announced that one of our naval aircraft this afternoon shot down and destroyed a hostile seaplane which fell into the sea. It is considered probable that seaplane was the Sheerness raider.

GERMAN CRUISER TORPEDOED.

A BRITISH SUBMARINE'S FEAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The Admiralty announces that a British submarine torpedoed a German cruiser of the Kolberg class on October 19th in the North Sea. When last seen the cruiser was proceeding homewards with difficulty.

The cruisers of the Kolberg type displace 4,280 tons and have a speed of 26 knots. The armament consists of twelve 4.1 and three smaller guns. The compliment is 379.

HOLLAND'S REPLY TO ALLIES' SUBMARINE NOTE.

NO BELLIGERENT WAR VESSELS TO ENTER DUTCH PORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22.

Replying to the Allies' submarine note Holland says that she has decided to treat war submarines as war vessels, but points out that no belligerents are allowed in Dutch ports except under stringent conditions. Holland will treat merchant submarines as merchantmen when their identity is certain.

FOREIGN SUBMARINES IN NORWEGIAN WATERS.

GERMANY RESENTS ORDINANCE OF EXCLUSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Germany has sent a note to Norway resenting strongly the recent ordinance excluding foreign war submarines from the Norwegian waters.

German newspapers are adopting increasingly threatening tone towards Norway.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The Norwegian steamer Fulvio has been sunk.

LONDON SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES.

DR. DENISON ROSS APPOINTED DIRECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Dr. Denison Ross has been appointed Director of London School of Oriental Studies.

There has been intermittent cannonade elsewhere.

ENEMY TO SACRIFICE BAPAUME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 23.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Journal des Debat's" military correspondent believes that the enemy will sacrifice Bapaume the defence of which presents difficulties and endeavour to hold Peronne.

MACEDONIAN OFFENSIVE.

FRENCH PROGRESS ON THE VARDAR.

SERBS SUCCESS IN CERNA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.

A French official message from Salonika says that despite bad weather we have made progress on the right bank of the Vardar.

The Serbs have taken prisoners in the region of the Cerna.

A British official message from Salonika says that owing to bad weather only patrol encounters have occurred.

KENALI ENTRENCHMENTS TURNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 23.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Mr. Ward Price says that after the Serbians had captured Brod and Veleselo the cavalry chased the Bulgars out of sight across the hills. The entrenchments at Kenali which are comparable to the trenches on the western front are now turned. The Serbians on the Bulgarian left are behind the main alignment of the enemy front.

FIGHTING IN TRANSYLVANIA

ROUMANIANS RETIRE IN DOBRUDJA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.

A Roumanian communiqué of the 22nd instant shows that heavy fighting continues. In several sectors on the Transylvanian front the Roumanians attacked and drove the enemy back using the bayonet. Elsewhere enemy attacks have been repulsed and in the other parts of the front there has been violent reciprocal bombardment.

Nothing fresh has occurred on the Danube front.

Violent enemy attacks obliged us to make retirement in the Dobrudja.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.

A Russian communiqué says:—The Russians and Roumanians have retired slightly in the Dobrudja under pressure of enemy attacks on the whole front.

The Roumanians surrounded an enemy division 26 miles west of Piatra and took five-hundred prisoners and two guns. The Roumanians have taken a hundred prisoners in the Trotus Valley and repulsed enemy attacks in the Uzava Valley and the Bran Pass with heavy losses but retired in the Buzeo Valley.

Stubborn fighting is in progress on the west bank of the Narajuvka river in the region of Svistneliki and positions have changed hands several times. Enemy attacks have been repelled.

FALKENHAYN WOUNDED,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 23.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Corriere d'Italia" Zurich correspondent says, Falkenhayn has been wounded in the leg and has relinquished his command.

PRO-ALLY EX-MINISTER OF BULGARIA.

SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE FOR HIGH TREASON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22.

A Sofia message says that the pro-Ally ex-Minister M. Ghenadieff has been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for alleged high treason. He is seriously ill from blood-poisoning.

AUSTRIANS PREPARING AN OFFENSIVE IN TRENTINO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 23.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

A letter to "Il Secolo" from Trieste states Italian artillery destroyed the Naples aqueduct. Serious epidemics have raged in Trieste.

The Exchange Company's Rome correspondent says it is believed the Austrians are preparing an offensive in Trentino to counter-act the Carso attacks.

COERCION OF CONSTANTINE.

TRANSFER OF THESSALY FORCE DEMANDED.

KING'S OBJECTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Oct. 22.

The French military attache has presented the King with demands which include the transfer of the entire force in Thessaly to Peloponnesus and the delivery of the Thessalian stores to the Allies.

ATHENS, Oct. 23.

Reuter's Athens' correspondent learns from a very reliable source that King Constantine expressed his readiness to consent to any measures which would ensure the protection of General Sarrail's rear, but pointed out that the transfer of the Thessaly force to Peloponnesus was unnecessary in so far as the protection of the Allied forces was concerned.

His Majesty, therefore, could not understand the motives for the demand but stated that if these were explained he would give them his best attention.

The French attache withdrew the Memorandum in order to submit King Constantine's objections to the proper quarter.

M. VENIZELOS TO GO TO ATHENS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 23.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

A Greek report which comes via Germany, says M. Venizelos will shortly go to Athens accompanied by a bodyguard of National Defence soldiers.

ANGLO-FRENCH CONFERENCE AT BOULOGNE.

TO INTERCHANGE VIEWS ON MILITARY AND POLITICAL SITUATION'

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct 21.

It is officially announced that a conference of the representatives of the British and French Governments was held at Boulogne on October 20th for interchange of views regarding the military and political situation. The conference consisted of M. Briand, M. Ribot, M. Bourgeois, M. Roques, M. Lacaze, M. Thomas and General Joffre and Mr Asquith, Viscount Grey, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Lloyd George, Sir William Roberson, General Haig, and the diplomatic and naval and military advisers.

THE VIENNA TRAGEDY.

FURTHER DETAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The name of Count Stuergkh's assailant is Adler.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22.

The "Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung" says that Count Stuergkh was dining with Baron von Aehrenthal, brother of the ex-Foreign Minister, who was wounded in the foot by one shot. He caught Count Stuergkh in his arms as he fell. The assailant is Doctor Freidrich Adler, son of the Reichsrat Deputy, Doctor Victor Adler. The assailant has long been considered eccentric and latterly has opposed the majority of the Socialist Party.

PEACE BETTING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 23.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Lloyds quote almost even money about peace by September 30, next year.

CIVIL SURGEON CHARGED WITH GIVING FALSE CERTIFICATE.

DISMISSED FROM SERVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Oct. 23.

The Government of Bombay, after full consideration of the correspondence in connection with the suspension of Mr. H. T. Hingorani ex-Civil Surgeon of Sukkur, have held that the charge of giving a false certificate to Mr. Ali Raza, Assistant Master of the High School is proved and therefore he is dismissed from Government service.

GUJRAT EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE,

NEEDS OF THE PROVINCE.

DEFECTIVE METHODS CRITICISED.

UNDER-PAID TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 23.

The First Gujarat Educational Conference began its sessions this morning at the Provincial Conference pandal the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad presiding. There was fair attendance including a number of ladies.

Mr. Jiwanlal Varajrai Desai welcomed the delegates in an interesting Gujarati speech and in doing so surveyed the educational progress in this country particularly in reference to Gujarat. He pointed out though it was now one hundred and sixty years since they had come in contact with the British people, India was still far behind so far as education was concerned. Students of ancient history told them that in Gurukuls thousands of students used to receive higher education without burdening their parents and they therefore acutely felt that the people of modern India should for the most part be steeped in deep ignorance. Referring to the efforts made by the late Mr. Gokhale in the cause of compulsory education the speaker said that the response made by Government was disappointing. The condition of secondary education was equally discouraging due to want of more schools, nature of its curriculum and its costliness. The number of colleges was so small that accommodation could not be found for all those who desired to go up for higher studies.

Continuing he said that education given in colleges was too literary. Its scope was limited to law, medicine, and service. The present education was largely mental and sufficient attention was not paid to physical development of their youths. All these remarks applied to female education also. Mr. Desai then spoke of the under-paid teachers in primary schools and complained of exclusion of Indians from the higher grades of the Educational Service.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad was then elected president and he delivered his address.

(The Presidential address appears in pages 9 and 10.)

Various papers on subjects connected with education were read in Gujarati.

Mr. T. R. Pandia read a paper on the place of agriculture in primary education.

Mr. W. Trivedi read a paper on the training of teachers of primary schools and Mr. V. H. Mehta read one on teaching of vernacular.

The Conference then adjourned till tomorrow.

TROUBLE IN ABYSSINIA.

LIDJJEASSU DEPOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAIRO, Oct. 22.

An Adisabeba telegram states that Government forces have occupied Harar and Diredaoua and the lives and property of Europeans are safe.

Lidjjeassu has been deposed and fled to his father's tritory.

Steps are being taken to protect communications and a large force has been sent against Negus Mikhael. All is quiet at Adisabeba.

OPERATIONS IN CANAL ZONE.

SUCCESSFUL RECONNAISSANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 23.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The War office announces that the mounted force in Egypt carried out a reconnaissance against the enemy at Maghara, 65 miles east of Ismalia. After two night marches over difficult country the enemy was located on Sunday morning in strong positions on precipitous hills and driven out after two hours' fighting during which aeroplanes repeatedly bombed his main positions. The column returned on the 17th with fourteen unwounded prisoners. Our losses were one killed and two wounded.

GENERAL MARCHAND SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Oct. 22.

General Marchand has been slightly wounded.

UNDER-SECRETARY FOR IRELAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Sir William Byrne has been appointed Under-Secretary for Ireland.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

SUNDAY'S SPEECHES.

BOMBAY GOVT. AND DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 22.

When the Conference met to-day, it was faced with a heavy agenda comprising as many as twenty resolutions. When it rose for the day it had disposed of fourteen resolutions of which the most important were, of course, the two resolutions dealing with the proposals for reforms contained in the now historic Memorandum recently submitted by the nineteen elected members of the Imperial Legislative Council. Of the many speeches that were made on the various resolutions, there were some which were marked by a pre-eminence of their own. This was especially true of the speeches delivered by Messrs. Gandhi and Sastri on the resolution regarding the working of the Defence of India Act and, in an almost equal measure, of the speech of Mr. P. K. Telang on the resolution relating to the scheme of political reconstruction after the war. Mr. Jehangir Petit and Mr. Devadhar spoke very lucidly and forcibly on the resolution about the Press Act and Mr. Pradhan's speech on the same subject was marked by a complete mastery of the subject. Mr. Kelkar and Mr. Maganbhai Patel spoke most effectively on the resolutions dealing with the reform proposals and the Village Panchayat respectively.

THE REFORMS MEMORANDUM.

The first seven resolutions were moved from the chair. Five of these were tributes to the memory of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, Mr. Govindrao Apaji Patel and Lord Kitchener. The sixth gave expression of loyalty to the Crown and the last expressed gratification and pride at the splendid and heroic achievements of Indian soldiers in the war and prayed for success to the cause of the Allies. Mr. Goculdas Parekh was entrusted with the task of moving the resolution which accorded the approval and support of the Conference to the proposal for reforms contained in the Memorandum of the nineteen elected members of the Viceroy's Council. Mr. Parekh explained the various demands embodied in this Memorandum. Mr. Paranjpye, who followed him, aptly described the meaning of the resolution as showing that the elected members of the Imperial Council performed their task as representatives of the people in the most proper manner. He then tore to pieces some of the childish arguments of the critics of the Memorandum by pointing out, among other things, that, if the nineteen members being lawyers could not be regarded as representing the mind of the nation, neither Mr. Lloyd George nor Mr. Asquith could be regarded as speaking on behalf of the British people. Dealing with the psychological moment when the Memorandum was submitted, he emphasised that the Government of India, as then and as at present disposed, was not what it was under Lord Hardinge and it was therefore all the more necessary that the demand contained in the Memorandum, which was inspired by a longing to regain self-respect for the people of the country among the nations of the world, should have been made at the moment it was made. Mr. Chunilal Mehta elaborated the point by insisting that the proposals embodied in the Memorandum were the natural outcome of the liberal reforms initiated by Lord Morley in 1909.

THE DEMAND OF UNITED INDIA.

The second resolution on the same subject, while it recommended that the Indian National Congress should consider the Memorandum along with other similar proposals and then formulate a definite scheme, also asked that the Congress should, as soon as possible, adopt all constitutional measures to place this final scheme before the British people and Parliament. For, as Mr. Kelkar said, the Indian political constitution could not be changed except through Parliament. The Government of India, as Mr. Jamnadas Dharamsey said, could not be expected to urge the claims of the people in the manner that might be desired by the people. On the other hand, as Mr. Kelkar pointed out, they would not take the people into their confidence before submitting to the Secretary of State any scheme that they might think fit to formulate. Mr. Telang, who spoke briefly but convincingly, pointed out that it was the task of the Indian National Congress to evolve out of all schemes,—whether those regarded as lion-hearted demands or those considered as chicken-spirited pleadings,—after consultation with the All-India Moslem League, a definite scheme that would embody the unanimous demand of united India. And he clearly brought home the need of agitation in England,—inside and outside Parliament,—with a view to the fulfilment of this demand. There is something in the atmosphere of India, according to some interested friends of India, he said in effect which shows that the unmoving spirit of the East is more typified in India than anywhere else. The best thing that the authorities in India could do or were anxious to do, was to stand still. To expect of them that they would fall in with the proposal of united India would be futile. It was, therefore, necessary, he concluded, that the scheme should be placed before the British public who were themselves in the prevailing fever of re-construction and were resolved to move.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The next resolution strongly urged that the powers of Local Boards and Municipalities should be extended and official control over them should not be more than what was exercised by the Local Government Board in England over similar bodies. Mr. Mulchand Shah had no difficulty in showing how the fulfilment of the demand made in the resolution, was imperative, as much in accordance with the liberal policy enunciated by Lord Ripon, as by the failure of Government to enforce it in practice. The resolution on village government asked for the revival of the Panchayat system with the necessary and suitable modification in its constitution so as to render it an effective unit and foundation for a self-governing system of administration. Both the speakers on the subject spoke with great effect and Mr. Maganbhai Patel especially made a good point when he showed how the revival of this institution would, among other benefits, improve the administration of criminal justice,—especially in regard to petty offenders. Mr. Gupte moved the resolution demanding the removal of disabilities as regards volunteering and enlistment in the regular army and the opening of the commissioned ranks, and the establishment of a military college or colleges in the Presidency. Mr. Gupte put the case for Indians in a nutshell by pointing out that in opposing these demands, their opponents sanctioned a state of things that weakened the defence of the country and served unwittingly the purpose of the enemy.

THE PRESS ACT.

The resolution urging the immediate repeal of the Press Act, evoked some of the best speeches of the day. Mr. Jehangir Petit characterised the Act as un-British,—more especially in the invidious distinction that was made in its application between Indian and Anglo-Indian newspaper Mr. Pradhan supplied an illuminating commentary on each of the three grounds on which the resolution urged the immediate repeal of the Act. These were that it seriously interfered with the legitimate freedom of the Press in the country; that the needlessly harsh manner in which it was enforced resulted in the suppression of free public opinion and discouragement of literature; that the safeguards provided by the Act were illusory and incapable of being enforced as declared by the High Court of Calcutta. Regarding the first of these grounds Mr. Pradhan emphasised that, not only did the Act seriously interfere with the legitimate freedom of the Press in the country but that it had almost destroyed all independent public opinion. Regarding the second, he quoted the remarks of the Acting Chief Justice of the Madras High Court in his judgment in the "New India" case that the keeping of printing presses and the publication of newspapers was becoming a hazardous undertaking in Inda. As regards the supposed safeguards he showed that not only were the High Courts helpless in the matter but the only power they had in regard to any action under the Press Act was to reject the application of any of its ivctims. Mr. Devadhar laid stress on the disastrous effect of the Act on the diffusion of knowledge among the people and their political education.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

The last resolution elicited the two best speeches of the day. Mr. Gandhi moved that the Conference viewed with deep concern and alarm the working of the Defence of India Act as exemplified in the cases of Mrs. Besant and others, and strongly urged the immediate provision in connection with the Act of the same safeguards as existed in England in relation to the Defence of the Realm Act and also urged the Government to cancel the order prohibiting Mrs. Besant from entering the limits of the Presidency. Mr. Gandhi's speech on the resolution was distinguished, as Mr. Sastri happily put it, by that mixture of clear reason and high moral purpose peculiar to him. Mr. Sastri's own speech was not less notable. He pointed out, Mrs. Besant always did everything in the eye of the people. Why should, then, the Government of Bombay dislike the light of day and refuse to disclose the reasons for their order? As to Mrs. Besant, who prized freedom above all, nothing he said that the Bombay Government or any power on earth could do, would deter her from her fight for freedom. Mr. Bhalubhai Desai characterised the action of the Bombay Government, as an insult to the fair name of the Presidency and to the sanity of views of its people. Mr. Ramanbhai pointed out that the Act was intended to be applied to persons who were considered undesirable for military considerations. Why, he asked should it have been used in suppressing an agitation for political rights? The question has long been asked and has remained yet unanswered. But the effect of the present policy cannot be overlooked. As Mr. Gandhi truly said, action such as the Government of Bombay have taken with regard to Mrs. Besant was only calculated to create that feeling of dissatisfaction among the people which it purported to prevent.

SUNDAY'S PROSEEDINGS.

OPERATION OF DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

(Delayed in transmission.)

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 22.

The following is the concluding portion of the report of to-day's proceedings of the Provincial Conference:—

Mr. M. K. Ghandi moved:—

That this Conference views with deep concern and alarm the working of the Defence of India Act as exemplified in the recent cases of Mrs. Besant and others and strongly urges upon Government the immediate necessity of providing in connection with the Defence of India Act the same safeguards as exist in England in relation to the Defence of Realm Act. It respectfully requests that Government may also be pleased to cancel at an early date the order prohibiting Mrs. Annie Besant from entering the limits of this Presidency.

Speaking in Gujarati Mr. Ghandi said he thought the only thing Mrs. Besant seemed to have done was that she had been actively conducting the Home Rule agitation in India and if that was the reason why the Bombay Government had prohibited her, then their late Viceroy Lord Hardinge was equally liable to be prohibited from entering into the Presidency, because it was his Lordship who had first raised this question. Apart from that there were three other grounds on which they should stand by Mrs. Besant, viz., gallantry, pity, and self-interest. Government had as it were, laid its hands on a lady, and as a nation noted for chivalry they should do all they could to remove the indignity. Then there was the question of pity. They felt pity for Government because with all its powers to bring the offending person to justice under the existing laws it had found necessary to resort to this measure against a lady. Lastly, the question of self-interest lay in the fact that they wanted Mrs. Besant in their Presidency because nobody could carry on the agitation better than her. The fact that no reason was given for the Government order was significent. He warmly commended the resolution for acceptances.

SECRETS OF GOVERNMENTS.

The Hon. Mr. Srinivas Sastri in seconding the resolution said there rose occasions in all civilised countries where there was the painful necessity of enacting a repressive measure. But, in freedom-loving countries like England, tribunals were appointed to consider all cases under repressive measures. The tribunals examined minutely each case brought forward. In India too, they have known repressive measures enacted but unlike more fortunate countries such measures remained in the statute book after the occasion for their necessity had passed away. They knew great many people had been deprived of their liberty in Bengal and the Punjab; but in Bengal they have a liberal-minded Governor. The great danger of these war measures was that they were often applied by inferior officers. They gave strong temptation of muzzling some inconvenient person or object. He was not there to tell them of the secrets of Madras, Bombay or Bengal Governments. These secrets were known to the C. I. D., who often gave true information to Government, but he was afraid oftener they gave information which was not true.

Continuing Mr. Sastri said, he would not say that the Bombay Government had not secured all the available informations but they the non-officials also knew something of that great Irish lady, Mrs. Besant. Her operations were not carried in the dark, no word, she had written, could be characterised disloyal. Her writings indicated absolute loyalty and perfect fidelity to the British Empire. He (the speaker) was not a Theosophist, he was not a member of the Home Rule League and he belonged to a different school, but he yielded to none in his admiration for her. He was full of gratitude for the great work she has been doing for India. The greatest of all was, she had shown them how to prize that priceless gem of liberty. Nothing the Bombay Government had done or nothing any power on earth could do which could stop her from continuing her work. It was out of justice to her and not for any reward that he supported the resolution. If there was justice or reparation that could be had under the sun they might be sure Mrs. Besant knew how to obtain it.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in supporting the resolution said he could not understand how the Bombay Presidency had been singled out for her prohibition. According to the official opinion, the Bombay Presidency was moderate in its opinions and level-headed. The action of the Government was a disgrace for the Presidency.

Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Mahipatram also supported the resolution which was put to vote and carried.

SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas then moved that this Conference accords its most cordial support to the Swadeshi movement and earnestly appeals to our countrymen to make sustained efforts to promote the growth of indigenous industries by giving preference, wherever practicable, to the Indian products over imported commodities even at a sacrifice and respectfully invites attention of Government to the necessity of actively encouraging and promoting the same by (1) early abolition of cotton excise duties; (2) adopting special system of import duties to foster the growth of nascent industries; (3) arranging to provide financial facilities and special concessions for the development of textile and other Indian industries through the Presidency banks.

The resolution was carried and the Conference adjourned till noon to-morrow.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

INDENTURED LABOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 23.

The third and concluding day's session of the Bombay Provincial Conference began this afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Jinnah presiding. The attendance was large although not to yesterday's extent. There were still fifteen resolutions on the agenda, most of them to be moved from the chair.

The proceedings opened as usual with the singing of the "Bande Mataram," after which the President called upon Mr. M. K. Gandhi to move his resolution on the indenture system.

The resolution ran:—

That this Conference strongly urges the necessity of abolition of the indenture system as early as possible, the system being a form of slavery which socially and politically debases labourers and is seriously detrimental to the economic and moral interests of the country.

Mr. Gandhi in moving the resolution, spoke in Gujarati explaining the various difficulties existing at present.

Mr. Imam Saheb, who was one of the compatriots of Mr. Gandhi in the South African agitation, in seconding the resolution, said that the indenture system was not only slavery but worse than slavery inasmuch as it made the life of the indentured coolie and his family miserable.

Mr. Javdekar of Poona supported the resolution which was carried.

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS.

Mr. V. G. Kale of Poona then proposed:—

That this Conference is strongly of opinion that the time has arrived when elementary education should be made free and compulsory throughout the Presidency and urges that Government should take early steps (1) to assign larger sums of money to secondary and higher education, (2) to start colleges for imparting higher education in medicine, engineering and commerce, the present number of such colleges being altogether inadequate; (3) either to start new colleges for education in arts or to expand the present ones so as to adequately meet annually the increasing requirements of students seeking admission to arts colleges; (4) to reduce the recently enhanced scale of fees in secondary schools (Government as well as aided); (5) to accord more liberally recognition to indigenous secondary schools and colleges; (6) to remove the present departmental interference in the management of private schools, aided as well as unaided and in the selection of test-books in primary and secondary schools; (7) to remove the limits put upon the admission of students to Government high schools; (8) to make vernaculars the medium of instruction as far as possible; (9) to make adequate provision for imparting industrial, technical, commercial and agricultural education.

Mr. Kale said that the resolution was very comprehensive. The Government should seriously revise the scheme of popular education. He had no doubt that funds for the purpose would be forthcoming; only there should be economy in other directions. Indian tax-payers would be willing even to bear extra burden if it was to be spent on education.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. A. V. Thakkar, and supported by Mr. N. P. Patankar and passed.

RAILWAY ZULUM.

The following resolution was next proposed by Mr. Jivraj Nensi:—

That this Conference brings to the notice of the proper authorities the inconvenience and hardships which the third-class passengers, from whom the largest portion of railway revenue is derived have to suffer owing to (a) habitual overcrowding in railway trains, (b) lack of several necessary facilities for travelling and of sanitary conveniences, (c) want of humanity shown in the regulation of the pilgrim traffic, (d) disregard of railway servants of their duties towards the public, (e) rough, insolent and impolite behaviour of some of the railway servants towards Indians in general and third-class passengers in particular; and that this Conference requests that early action may be taken to remedy these grievances and it further urges that Government should see that no railway body has the right of reserving compartments for only certain sections of a community such as Europeans and Eurasians.

The resolution was carried.

INDIANS AND HIGHER APPOINTMENTS.

The next resolution proposed from the chair and passed was to the effect that this Conference viewed with great dissatisfaction the present inadequate proportion of Indians in higher appointments in different services in the Presidency, particrarly on the bench of the Judicial Commissioner in Sindh and urging upon Government to take steps to remedy the grievance.

On the motion of Mr. M. K. Ghandhi, seconded by Mr. C. S. Deole, a resolution was passed bringing to the notice of the Government the inconvenience, hardship and annoyance caused by the levy of customs duties at Viramgam and other places on the Kathiawar frontier and praying for the removal of the levy at an early date.

TRIAL BY JURY.

Three subsequent resolutions were moved *en bloc* from the chair. One stated that the Conference viewed with the deepest concern and alarm the action of the Bombay Government in withdrawing the right of trial by jury in Belgaum district and prayed that the order may be reversed and the system be extended to other districts where it is not existing.

The second resolution brought to the notice of Government the inconvenience caused by the present mode of assessing and of revising assessment of income-tax and urged upon Government to remove the same without delay. It was further urged that the present system under which Income-Tax Collectors in large cities were invested with powers to hear appeals, was opposed to the principles of elementary justice and they should be abolished.

The third resolution stated that the Conference regretted that the drink habit had increased enormously among the people of this country during the last 50 years and was sapping their vitality and was strongly of opinion that the Government of India should forthwith pass a law in India on the same lines as the recent Russian law on the subject; and until that was done, the resolution made certain recommendations divesting revenue authorities of their function of granting licenses.

All the three above resolutions were carried.

On the motion of Mr. Maganbhai C. Patel, seconded by Mr. Gokaldas D. Talati, it was resolved that the Conference urges upon the Government that Clause 2 of Bill III of 1916 further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act of 1878, be deleted therefrom in view of the fact that mhowra flowers were food for men and fodder for cattle in Kaira District.

The Conference at this stage adjourned for tea.

COMMISSIONERS FOR MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

On resuming after interval the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye moved:—

That this Conference is strongly of opinion that it is not proper on the part of Government to appoint a Municipal Commissioner for a city the municipality of which is under suspension because the popular demand which is the basic principle of section 86A of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, is altogether absent in such cases. This Conference is further of opinion that the provisions of chapter 13 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, is of a reactionary and retrograde character and respectfully requests the Governor-in-Council to take steps to repeal them.

Mr. Paranjpye at the outset traced the history of legislation on this question and said when the measure was being legislated in the Council several including himself, opposed it. But they were not able to convince their elders like Sir P. M. Mehta who said one executive head at least was necessary. Sir Pherozeshah quoted as an example, Bombay which had a Municipal Commissioner. But Mr. Paranjpye submitted, Bombay was an exception to the rule. Even if the system had all along been successful, which he doubted, after the death of Sir P. M. Mehta the independence of that municipality had diminished. Continuing he said it was probable one single man might do well, but that was no reason why they should accept a Municipal Commissioner. They wanted to train up their people in local self-government. No doubt efficiency was also important, but if particular representatives were not doing their duty the electors could tell them so. Continuing he said they would be told that the Municipal Commissioner was after all their servant. But there was difference between a servant and a servant. The Commissioner must obey them and if he did not they must have power to compel his obedience. In Bombay, men like Sir P. M. Mehta could tackle the Commissioner, but in the mofussil they would be helpless. They had no Mehta in all places. Then again Government had hundreds of ways by which they could twist the Municipal Commissioner in the mofussil. The Municipal Commissioner in the mofussil, he submitted, would be all too powerful. They had Municipal Commissioners in Surat and Ahmedabad but he would ask the people of Ahmedabad how far their city had improved since the advent of the Commissioner. Again the Municipal Commissioner would try to influence the opinion of members. All advantages that could be obtained from a Municipal Commissioner could be had from a Chief Officer. The only difference was that the former was thrust upon them by an outsider, while the latter would be their own servant.

The Hon. Mr. Patel seconded the resolution.

The resolution was further supported by Mr. Rajaram Tukaram and carried.

NEXT CONFERENCE.

After some other resolutions of minor importance were passed, Mr. Patanker proposed that the next Conference do meet at Nasik.

In moving the resolution Mr. Patanker said three of them had come in deputation with the specific object of inviting the Conference to Nasik. The present Conference had been an united one inasmuch as the differences that divided them had disappeared and he hoped the Conference at Nasik would be of a similar character. No date had been fixed for holding of the Conference in Nasik but they expected to do so some time during the next May.

After the resolution was seconded the President without putting the resolution to the vote, said a constitutional point had been raised with regard to that resolution and he was going to allow the delegates to discuss it. He asked if anybody wanted to speak.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad said it was out of order to pass this resolution in the Conference under their constitution and the rules that only the Provincial Congress Committee was competent to organise the Provincial and District Conferences. He did not wish to be misunderstood, he was not in any way opposed to the Conference being held at Nasik next year but he would submit that they should not decide on holding the Conference at Nasik as it was against the rules.

Mr. B. G. Tilak who spoke next, said the objection was a technical one. He would submit that if the Conference which was the principal body, decided to hold the next sessions at Nasik, the Committee which was only its agent had no right to object to the proposal.

The resolution was eventually put to the vote and carried amidst acclamation.

MR. JINNAH'S THANKS.

A hearty vote of thanks was then proposed to the President by Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai M. Nilkanth and enthusiastically carried.

Mr. Jinnah in replying, said he was so much moved that he could not sufficiently express his thanks to them. Ahmedabad had brought about a re-union between the two great political parties and disunion and differences had disappeared. Union was the order of the day and he hoped it was based upon a firm foundation, that of true understanding between them. The words Moderates and Extremists had classifications which he had not been able to understand but they had, however, disappeared from their ranks. He hoped for ever and from that day forward they would go under one single and true name of Nationalists. After the declaration of the pledge which they had made there that day, he hoped they would endeavour constitutionally and by all legitimate methods open to them to carry on their work and not go to sleep. Mr. Jinnah once again thanked them all for the splendid reception he had which he said even a prince could be proud of and envy. He would never forget Ahmedabad in his life-time and would carry its memory even in his grave. The President then declared the Conference dissolved.

SOME LIBERAL IDEALS.

FREE TRADE IS PEACE: TARIFFS ARE WAR.

(BY H. G. WELLS.)

Is England thinking of the abandonment of Free Trade? Has the war destroyed British faith in this most characteristic dogma? Will the world presently see Great Britain or the British Empire walled about with high tariffs against the "foreigner"?

In the Free Trade of Great Britain there has been something more than indolence or a labour-saving shrewdness, there has also been a very strong element of pacifist idealism. The Englishman is a shy idealist, less expressive in phrases than in acts. His small army and his free trade expressed alike his belief in the declining bitterness of naturai animosities. There was very considerable opposition in England even to such enlargements of the British Fleet as were necessary to keep pace with the German expansion, an expansion that could have but one aim. Up to the very outbreak of this war the Englishman's reply to threats and warning alike was: "The German is not such a cad," or "The German is not such a fool." The German has proved himself cad and fool, marvellously cunning, a devoted spy, and everything that the Englishman hates and despises. Is this disillusionment going to make any permanent change in the British character?

So far as Germany goes, Yes; so far as the world goes, No. This war has taught the Englishman the folly of one-sided pacifism and one-sided free trade, but it has if anything strengthened his natural disposition towards free trade and peace. He has realised that the crash of August 1914 was only the climax of a systematic economic aggression; the hostile tariffs, the strategic commerce of Germany made all a part of one system with the 40 cm. cannon and the Zabern bullying. Against any such systematic aggresion in the future the English mind sets itself rigidly. The English mind is possessed now with two ideas; the reconstruction of the British industrial and commercial system upon national lines, and the extension of that system to the Allied countries. It dreams of a permanent alliance; practising free trade within the boundaries of a vast allied territory which will include a great part of Asia and Africa, and turning a common face to exterior aggression.

MILITANT FREE TRADE.

It is necessary that the foreign observer should be very clear upon the exact nature of the developments that are in progress in English thought. For some years before the war one of the main conflicts in British political life lay between the Liberal party and the party of "Tariff Reform," which demanded high protective tariffs against all foreign countries, a tariff wall about the Empire, and an exacerbated "nationalism" in foreign politics. This Tariff Reform party never at any time dominated British politics, its "nationalism" was disliked, its aims were distrusted. Many of its leaders, like Mr. Maxse, were of foreign extraction; it had many associates who, like Mr. Balfour, did not conceal their reluctance for such an association. It was uncongenial to the British spirit. It would be the completest misunderstanding of the currents of British politics to suppose that Great Britain and the British Empire has been converted or captured by this "nationalist" group. "Tax the foreigner" its old cry, has certainly not increased in attractiveness through an alliance with France, Italy, Russia and Japan.

On the whole the Tariff Reform party has lost weight and influence since the war began. What has happened has been rather an intensification of the temperamental dislike to rabid nationalism and economic aggressiveness, as embodied now in Germany. English free trade, which was passive, has become, under the stress of the German attack, militant. It demands reciprocity. The English wish to maintain no tariff walls against any country with which they are to live in sincere and permanent peace. But now they perceive that this is possible only when there is no tariff wall against themselves. This is a very different thing from a conversion to the doctrine of protective tariffs.

And an exclusive joint tariff on the part of the Allies against the Hohenzollern Allies is only one part of the dream that takes shape in the British mind. No one who reads the English newspapers and periodicals can have failed to remark the quickning and broadening of English thought that has resulted from the war. The once sceptical and conservative British imagination has been touched to something of the Latin vigour; it is ready now to entertain and to carry out schemes of extraordinary boldness. The "effort" of the war, the creation of vast armies and a vast war industry and the achievement of financial impossibilities has taught the English what big-scale enterprise can do.

SINK SMALL DISTRUSTS.

What liberal thought, which is the essential thought of England, is seeking to say to her Allies now is this; "The greater part of the world's raw material, most of the undeveloped regions of the world, are in our joint hands. Let us see to it that never again do they fall under malignant rule. And let us not quarrel among ourselves over this great opportunity. Let us sink, our small distrusts and national jealousies, let us suppress the greed and competition of private individuals and private companies, that has so greatly injured our solidarity in the past, and let us set up great joint controls, public and international, that shall secure the exploitation of these resources for the service of our common civilisation and the maintenance of the peace of the world."

On the generosity with which such a suggestion as this is met in the Allied countries, on the vigour, success, and mutual goodwill with which it is carried out, depends, more than upon any other single thing, the hope of mitigating the jostling suspicions of humanity, averting and relieveing international tensions, and establishing an ultimate permanent peace government in the world. It is upon these lines that British idealism is thinking today, and it is in these terms that it appeals to the idealism of the great peoples with which it finds itself in alliance.

GUJARAT EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

HON. MR. C. H. SETALWAD'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

GOVERNMENT'S EDUCATION POLICY CRITICISED.

EDUCATION COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

NEED OF FREE COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The following is the full text of the speech of The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad, President of the Gujarat Educational Conference :—

BROTHER AND SISTER DELEGATES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :—

I must heartily thank you for extending to me the privilege of presiding at this sessions of the Educational Conference. I am not an expert educationist and do not claim to be a man of letters or scholarship. But, I have always taken great interest in matters educational all throughout my public life, and have been associated for many years in the day to day to work of the Bombay University and also in the administration of primary schools in the City of Bombay. And I venture to think that my selection as your President to-day, is a mark of some little approbation of my humble work in those spheres of educational activity. Having under these circumstances selected me with full knowledge of my limitations and shortcomings, I trust you will not feel disappointed if you do not get from me any scholarly exposition of the various intricate educational problems that an educationist in the proper sense of the term would, I am sure, have succeeded in placing before you. Ladies and Gentlemen, I do not propose to attempt any such ambitious task, but will content myself by taking very shortly a bird's eye view of the history of education in the country since the advent of the British Rule, its present state, and the directions in which further advance and development should be made, specially with regard to our own Province

Govt. Policy on Education.—Oriental Learning *vs.* English Education.

British genius and statesmanship realised at a very early stage, the conception of the duty that a civilised Government owed to the millions that under dispensation of Providence came under the sway of the East India Company, and Warren Hastings recognising that it was the obvious obligation of the British to educate and uplift the people of India, established a Madrasa at Calcutta in 1781, and a Sanskrit College was founded at Benares in 1791. The idea slowly gathered strength, and in 1813, when the Company's Charter was renewed, it was insisted that a lakh of rupees every year should be set apart and applied to education, and in 1823 a Committee of Public Instruction was constituted in Calcutta. The first policy of Government in those early days was merely to favour the revival and encouragement of Sanskrit and Arabic learning. But this was soon to give way to the policy of imparting English liberal education, which has come to be associated with the name of Lord Macaulay. But long before Macaulay came to this country, forces had come into being that were tending in the same direction and a beginning had already been made. Christian Missionaries had come into the country and they had begun to impart English education as an aid to their religious propaganda. But what was possibly the more potent factor was that, some of the advanced Indians who had taken the benefit of English education demanded that education as the only means of elevating the Indian people. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, who typified in himself the best Indian product of liberal Education, strongly protested against founding institutions merely for Oriental learning and raised his powerful voice in favour of institutions for imparting English liberal Education. The result was that in 1817, the Hindu College was established at Calcutta "to instruct the sons of Hindus in the European and Asiatic languages and sciences." In Bombay, similar forces were working. The Bombay Education Society was founded in 1815 and that great and far-seeing statesman Monstuart Elphinstone did very much for education. When Monstuart Elphinstone retired in 1827, a Memorial was raised to him by the citizens of Bombay, and out of the funds amounting to over two lakhs so raised, Elphinstone Professorships were established and these formed the nucleus of the Elphinstone College. These beginnings had been made when Macaulay came to India in 1834 and was soon afterwards appointed President of the Committee of Public Instruction at Calcutta. He brought the question of Oriental learning *vs.* English education to a final issue, and by his memorable Minute maintained that the study of English was the best for the intellectual regeneration of India. Macaulay's powerful advocacy of English education carried the day and in March 1835 Lord Bentinck issued his Resolution in which he said that "The great object of the British Government ought to be the promotion of European literature and science among the natives of India and that all the funds appropriated for the purposes of Education would be best employed on English education alone." A momentous decision with far-reaching consequences was taken, and I venture to say that it was fortunate both for India and England that it was so taken. In 1844 English was made the language of public business and the employment in the public services of persons who had taken English education was insisted upon.

Despatch of 1854.

In 1854 came the famous Despatch of Sir Charles Wood. It has been rightly regarded by Indians as their Educational Charter. It would be difficult to find a State document breathing with such statesmanship, breadth of view and foresight. It dealt in a masterly manner with all grades of Education from the University down to the Elementary School and laid down principles which are alive to-day and foreshadowed a programme which is yet far from being fully and properly achieved. The policy underlying this programme was thus enunciated. "It is one of our most sacred duties to be the means, as far as in us lies, of conferring upon natives of India those vast moral and material blessings which flow from the general diffusion of useful knowledge and which India may under Providence derive from her connection with England" and "that the Education which we desire to see extended in India is that which has for its object the diffusion of the improved arts, science, philosophy and literature of Europe, in short, of European knowledge."

Educational Progress in Bombay.

The educational policy of the British Government so definitely and clearly enunciated was given effect to and institutions to impart primary, secondary and higher education were established in all the Presidencies. Primary and Secondary schools were opened and in 1857 by an Act of the Imperial Legislature the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were created. This evoked great enthusiasm among the people of this country and the liberal policy of giving to the Indians the benefit of Western learning and culture was much appreciated. In this Presidency, the Elphinstone College which had come into existence as a College in the year 1856 by a separation of the professorial element from the Elphinstone Institution, was affiliated to the University in the year 1860. In 1861 the Wilson College was recognised by the University and eight years later, what was known as St. Mary's Institution and St. Xavier's School developed into the St. Xavier's College. In Poona, the Sanskrit College that was started in 1821 after amalgamation with the English School in 1851, arose in its present form as the Deccan College in 1857. Among the professional and technical Colleges, the Government Law School at Bombay was recognised in 1860. The Grant Medical College which was established as early as 1845 was affiliated to the University in 1860. And a School that was established in Poona in 1854 for the purpose of educating subordinates for the Public Works Department was developed into the College of Engineering and affiliated to the University in the year 1865. In Gujrat, 10 primary schools were first established in the year 1827 and the work of education received a great impetus by the enthusiasm of the people. The fame of Durgaram Mehtaji, Dinmanishanker Shastri and Dadoba Master of Surat and Tuljaram Sukharam of Ahmedabad was, I remember, ringing in our ears when I and those of my generation were boys at primary schools. And the educational activities of Dalpatram and Namadashanker, T. C. Hope (afterwards Sir Theodore Hope) well-known for his admirable Gujarati Reading Series, Mohanlal Ranchhoddas, Bhogilal Pranvalabhdas, Pranlal Mathuradas, Mahipatram Rupram and Ambalal Sakerlal are well known to all who have taken any interest in Gujrat and its people. The Gujrat Vernacular Society was established in the year 1848, and is still among us as a living force. As early as 1856, mainly through the exertions of Mr. Hope a fund was started for the purpose of promoting higher education in Gujrat. In 1861 classes were started in Law, Literature, Logic, Mathematics, the institution being known as the Gujrat Provincial College. It was however never affiliated to the University and was ultimately closed in 1872. Fresh subscriptions were raised and the Gujrat College as a College recognised by the University was opened in 1879. I was then a pupil at the Ahmedabad High School and perfectly remember the modest beginning of the College in a little room in the High School building. It was not till 1885 that the College was separated from the High School and was recognised by the University for the full B.A. course. I will have to advert to the further vicissitudes of the College a little later in another connection.

Commission of 1882—Theory of Government withdrawal from Higher Education.

In 1882, the Government of Lord Ripon appointed the Education Commission with Sir William Hunter as President. Two recommendations of that Commission were destined to have far-reaching effects. The first one may be roughly described as the recommendation for the withdrawal of Government from direct management and control of higher and secondary education and the transfer as far as possible of that part of education to private agency. While on the one hand it led to considerable stimulus of private enterprise in the field of education, the way in which this recommendation was attempted to be worked at one time in this Presidency, created considerable alarm among the thinking men. The Government of Bombay appeared to be too much in a hurry to withdraw from higher education and hand over Colleges and Schools to private agency and schemes were considered for handing over in that manner even Colleges like the Deccan College; forgetting that any precipitate action of that character would inevitably lead to lowering the standard of teaching and discipline. The recommendation of the Commission was taken advantage of even for the purpose of steadily reducing and ultimately abolishing the annual Government grant to the Bombay University. There was public agitation at the time and it was insisted upon that while private enterprise in the field of education should be encouraged, there should be no withdrawal of Government from the Colleges and Schools maintained by Government. It was further insisted upon that, it was extremely desirable that Government should equip and maintain a model Arts College for each division of the Presidency and model High Schools in all important towns. Ladies and Gentlemen, Gujrat was the greatest sufferer by this shibboleth of encouragement of private agency in higher education. Up to 1887, the Gujrat College was managed by Government. In that year Government withdrew and handed over the control and management of the institution to the Society for the promotion of Higher Education in Gujrat. It was an evil day when that was done and you are too familiar with the State of the College during the period the College was under that management. With insufficient funds and consequent inadequate equipment both in professors and appliances, the College rapidly lost its position and prestige. The late Sir Pherozesha Mehta and myself drew attention to the matter year after year in the Legislative Council but for a long time our appeal fell on deaf ears. We were met with the derisive retort that while Government were acting on a liberal and progressive policy by allowing indigenous talent to manage the College, we the representatives of the people were unpatriotic enough to demand popular control to be substituted by Government control. Undismayed with this reception, we continued our campaign and demanded that not only should Government maintain a fully equipped College in Gujrat but should also do the same with regard to Sindh and the Karnatik. It was ultimately, in 1912, when the late Sir Chinubhai came forward with the handsome donation of Rs. 2 lakhs, that Government took over the College and by the further munificence of the same philanthropic gentleman, the Science Institute was founded. But while this Presidency suffered in the manner I have indicated by the somewhat unthinking and hasty application of the theory of private enterprise in higher education, an impetus was no doubt given to the establishment of several Colleges in this Presidency. The Rajaram College Kolahpur had been affiliated in 1880 and the Baroda College in 1881. But the unique and most successful example of private enterprise in the field of education is the Fergusson College. In the year 1880, a patriotic band of educated Indians, the late Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar, the late M. B. Namjoshi and Mr. B. G. Tilak founded the new English School Poona, for the purpose of cheapning and facilitating education. Others joined them and they all took a vow to devote a certain number of years of their lives to the work of education. In 1884 they founded the Deccan Education Society and soon afterwards started the Fergusson College to which the late lamented Mr. Gokhale devoted some of the best years of his life and of which my esteemed friend Mr. Paranjpye is at present the Principal. The Samaldas College, Bhavnagar, was affiliated in 1885, Mir Dyaram Jethmal Sindh College in 1887 and the Junagadh College in 1901.

Primary Education.

But the most important pronouncement of the Education Commission of 1882 was with regard to primary education. They insisted "that while every branch of education can justly claim the fostering care of the State, it is desirable in the present circumstances of the country to declare the elementary education of the masses, its provision, extension and improvement, to be that part of the educational system to which the strenuous efforts of the State should now be directed in a still larger manner than heretofore." Whether the provision here recommended for the elementary education of the masses has been made in any adequate degree I shall examine a little later.

Distrust of Private Enterprise.

The policy of the gradual withdrawal of Government from direct management of Secondary Schools and Colleges which was opposed by Indian publicists in Bombay on the ground that it would lead to insufficient and inefficient provision for higher education, was destined to be soon arrested by events which supervened and whose proper significance and causes were very much misunderstood. A new era of political consciousness and awakening was dawning and the pulsations of the new life were felt throughout the country. The Indian National Congress was constituted in the year 1885 and held its first sessions in Bombay. The officials absorbed entirely in the performance of their duties and in the firm belief that their management of the affairs of the country was perfect, were unable to understand the real significance and purpose of the new movement which grew in strength year after year and spread through the country. They scented sedition in it. To attribute political discontent to education was an easy step, however mistaken and one can well understand the distrust of private agency in education that was soon exhibited. I will give you one typical instance. There was great dissatisfaction in Bombay both in the University and outside with the Government Law School. The teaching there for a long time was very unsatisfactory, the professors were appointed not entirely on the ground of qualifications and the students derived no appreciable benefit from the course of lectures. A Committee was formed in Bombay, with the Honourable Mr. Justice Tiabjee as President and Sir Narayan Chandavarkar as one of its Members to start a private College of Law, and several pleaders and advocates of standing and reputation were secured as professors. Application for recognition by the University was made. The Vice-Chanceller, who was a Civilian, was against affiliation being granted, as he was not sure whether the students of the new College would not be taught disaffection. The syndicate, however, recommended the College to the senate for affiliation and the senate accepted the recommendation. But when the matter went up for the sanction of Government they declined to agree to the affiliation and Government still hold the monopoly of legal education in Bombay. One good result however was that Government became alive to the urgent need of improving their College, and various reforms were carried out. It was the same feeling of official nervousness that was responsible for the later attempts to bring the Universities more under official control.

University Commission.

In 1901 came the Universities Commission of Lord Curzon. It was very common in those days, though a more correct and sober view has since asserted itself, to speak of the past work of the Universities as a huge failure, to say that they had done everything wrongly and that reform root and branch was needed. It was suggested that the control of the University had passed into the hands of politicians and that it was necessary in the interests of education that the control should be placed in the hands of educational experts. The old senates were swept away and new senates of 100 in the older Universities were enacted by the Act of 1904, 80 of whom were to be nominated by Government, 10 to be elected by registered Graduates and 10 by the Faculties. But after creating that expert body, how even such a senate was not left to decide for itself its educational requirements but the will of Government was imposed upon it I will advert to in its proper place.

It must, however, be gratefully acknowledged that following the Universities Act of 1904, large and increasing sums have been made available by the Government of India for all classes of education, higher, secondary, primary and technical.

Present State of Education—Only five per cent. Literate—Free and Compulsory Primary Education.

I have now given a very short summary of the Government policy from time to time towards education, and it must be said that, although there have been moments of hesitation and doubt and mistakes committed by ignorance and prejudice, they have never faltered from the policy originally laid down that it was the solemn duty of the British Government to educate the people of India. But although progress has been made in education, whether that progress has been adequate, I shall presently examine. And a little statistical examination will make the position clear. Taking the whole country, the proportion of literates is only 59 per thousand, that is little less than 6 per cent. If we take it by the sexes, the proportion of literate males is 108 per one thousand and of females

(*Continued on page* 10.)

GUJARAT EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

(*Continued from page 9*).

only 10 per one thousand. If you take the Bombay Presidency the proportion of literates is 69 per thousand, that is out of a total population of 2 crores, 70 lakhs and odd, 2 crores 52 lakhs and odd are altogether illiterate. If you take the figures for the different parts of the Presidency they work out as under—

Bombay City	.. ..	227 literates per one thousand
Gujrat ..	.. ..	117 ,,
Konkan ..	.. ..	55 ,,
Deccan ..	.. ..	49 ,,
Karnatek	.. ..	58 ,,
Sindh ..	.. ..	47 ,,

The proportion of persons knowing English in the Presidency works out to 14 per thousand for males and 2.1 for females, the proportion in Gujrat being only 0.9.

There are in all 1,594 cities and 582,728 villages in India and the total number of primary schools is only 123,578. This gives the proportion of only one Primary school to five villages. The real proportion is much smaller because the cities absorb a good number of Schools. Out of these, Girls' schools come to only 12,886 thus giving one girl School for 45 villages. In the whole of the country, there are only 63,441 girls taking English education and only 279 University education, out of which only 76 fall to the lot of this Presidency. In Gujrat there are only four lady graduates. In Secondary schools there are in all only 67,574 pupils in the Presidency. In Higher Education there are 179 Colleges in the whole country and 15 in this Presidency. The total number of Students at Colleges in this Presidency is only 5,330. The above figures will make it clear to any mind that in spite of all the boasted progress that we claim we have made, we are lamentably backward in education. Is it not appalling that after over a century of fostering care of British Rule and its avowed policy to educate the masses, the result is that as many as 95 per cent of the population of the country do not know how to read and write. Contrast this with any civilised country. Take Japan, which did not think of the education of the people till 1868, whose first Education Code was not framed till 1872 and whose first University was not established till 1877, that is 20 years after the Bombay University was established. Their Education Code of 1872 said in its preamble as follows :—It is intended that henceforth universally, without any distinction of class or sex, in a village there shall be no house without learning and in a house no individual without learning." And for many years now, every Japanese boy and girl, who has completed his or her sixth year of age goes through a compulsory educational course of six years. Has not the time arrived in this country to make elementary education compulsory and free as is the case in many countries? I venture to think that much valuable time has been allowed to be wasted and that sooner this is undertaken the better. And this reminds us all of the noble fight made by that great departed Indian patriot and statesman, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, for the introduction of free and compulsory elementary education. Ladies and Gentlemen, some of us although we were as staunch advocates of free and compulsory elementary education as Mr. Gokhale, felt that there were such grave defects in the legislation that he proposed that we were unable to accord our full support to the measure, apprehending that it would not bring about the immediate and large expansion in elementary education that we all had at heart. It is not possible in this address to go into and discuss the merits of Mr. Gokhale's Bill. I do hope and trust, when normal conditions are restored after the war, a well thought out Bill for the purpose will be introduced by some member in the Imperial Legislative Council.

With reference to universal primary education there are some who indulge in the aphorism that "little knowledge is a dangerous thing." They forget that no knowledge is a still more dangerous thing and that little knowledge is better than no knowledge at all.

When we are talking of free and compulsory education we must realise the magnitude of the task and the difficulties to be overcome. There is the difficulty of getting the necessary supply of teachers, suitable buildings and above all the requisite funds. But both Government and the people must put their shoulders to the wheel and make up their minds to accomplish the task. The necessary sacrifices must be made, and if they are made you can, though not at once, but within a reasonable space of time, see the day when in this country there shall not be a home without learning and no individual without learning in a home.

High Schools and Matriculation.

Gentlemen, we have often heard that the products of our University are unsatisfactory. The real cause of this, gentlemen, is the state of our High Schools and the system of our Secondary education. Ladies and Gentlemen, many of the Schools are insufficiently equipped and not properly manned. While there ought to be an immediate and large expansion of primary education, our system of High School education requires to be considerably recast. Mr. Orange the Director-General of Education, said about 8 years ago, "that speaking generally it may be said that, the qualifications and the pay of teachers in Secondary Schools, are below any standard that could be thought reasonable." And things have not much improved since. Here again comes the question of adequate salaries. The present salaries attract only those graduates who are unable to do better for themselves anywhere else. If you really want to attract as your High School teachers men who would enter into the spirit of the thing and realise the responsibility placed on them and discharge the same satisfactorily, you will have to considerably enhance the present emoluments. Why cannot our High Schools, at least some of them, attain the standard and reputation of the well-known public Schools in England and on the continent of Europe?

But Ladies and Gentlemen, it is absolutely necessary in order to make our Schools what they ought to be to radically alter the present system. The schools should be able to give an education complete, by itself so that a pupil passing out with the school leaving certificate should carry with him the hall-mark of having received an equipment which will fit him to go into life and do business. At present, unfortunately what happens is that, everyone whether he intends to go in for University education or not, whether he is fit for receiving such education or not, receives the same treatment and training and his goal is the Matriculation Examination. Those that pass the Matriculation, irrespective again of their fitness for University education, and in many cases without any settled aim, flock to the Colleges and a good number waste their time and money and leave off their College studies at the end of the first or second year. This State of things affects very prejudicially both High School and College education. It is necessary therefore to separate at some convenient stage those who are fitted by their intellectual calibre and means to enter upon a University career, and those who being not so fitted have to go out into life on completion of their School course. It would be necessary to my mind to raise the standard of teaching in the High Schools, and as has been suggested in some quarters, throw the first year's course at present gone through at the Arts Colleges in the schools. And Ladies and Gentlemen, any remodelling of the school courses with the object I have indicated must also deal with the question of the medium of instruction. What happens at present is that, pupils in the Vernacular Schools learn a lot of subjects Mathematics, History, Geography in the Vernacular and when they get to the English School they are again taught through the English language what they have learnt before. If instead of this, instruction in the different subjects were imparted in the Vernaculars and English were being taught as a second language, much higher and sounder knowledge can be imparted. This can be done up to the fifth standard, and then for the last two years of School education, that is in the 6th and 7th standard, English may be made the medium of instruction. If this were done, I venture to think that although a more complete and more useful School education may be undertaken, it can be accomplished in seven years, the present period of School education.

In higher education there requires to be still greater expansion and improvement both in the number of Colleges and their equipment and the question will in the near future have to be tackled whether there should not be more than one University in the Presidency. We view with great satisfaction ladies and gentlemen, the movement for the establishment of an Arts College at Surat.

But while, Ladies and Gentlemen, there ought to be an immediate extension and improvement of all systems of education, primary, secondary and higher, in order to make education a living force in the uplifting of the nation and in conducing to a better order of things in Society and the State, there are certain cardinal considerations which must not be forgotten.

Character.

All education besides aiming at imparting useful knowledge and expanding the minds of young men should conduce to the building up of "Character." It is the 'Character' of the men and women of a nation and country that determines what position that country and nation shall occupy in the world. Education must be calculated to, says the Despatch of 1854 "not only produce a higher degree of intellectual fitness but to raise the moral character of those who partake of its advantages." And our education should therefore be so modelled and adapted as to inculcate in the young mind the right ideas about morality, discipline, obedience to constituted authority and orderly Government, reverence and respect for elders and sympathy for human kind. This to my mind can not be accomplished by mere moral text-books and moral instruction. It can be best brought about by having as our teachers men of great purpose and stainless character. What is wanted is the silent influence upon the character of pupils by constant intercourse with teachers whom he is able to regard with respect and affection. But how are such teachers to be secured unless you make the teacher profession sufficiently remunerative and respected?

Elasticity and Scope for Initiative.

Then, gentlemen, however much you may recast the educational system there should be sufficient elasticity and scope for initiative in it. The system must not be reduced to one dead departmental level. The Managers of Schools and teachers must have considerable scope left to them, among other things in the selection of text books and adapting the courses to the peculiar needs of their pupils. In this connection our esteemed citizen, the Hon'ble Mr. Paranjpye, rendered signal services at the last meeting of the Bombay Council, when in moving his resolution about the text-books, he thoroughly exposed the present pernicious system. At present, only the books sanctioned by the educational department can be used and this applies not only to departmental schools but private schools aided as well as unaided. It happens that when the University Board of Studies prescribes books in English for the Matriculation Examination, the Schools are unable to use some of them because they are not on the Government List.

Independence.

One essential, as I have said, for the success of all movements for the improvement and extension of education in this country, is that educational institutions once properly planned and established should have independence and scope for initiative. The further essential of the success of all educational reform is that those in authority should try and carry the people and their representatives with them. Unfortunately, particularly in Bombay. for some time, these essentials were entirely lost sight of by Government. You are perfectly familiar how the Bombay University was treated during the regime of Lord Sydenham. In 1911, Government addressed to the University a series of suggestions with regard to their examinations and curricula and wanted certain changes to be made. Among them was the removal of history from the compulsory B.A. Course. When the matter came up before the Senate, it was debated at great length and the sense of that body was strongly in favour of retention of history. The senate with only one dissentient, but with the active assent of the Director of Public Instruction, agreed to a compulsory course for the B.A. retaining English History. But when the regulations went up to Government for sanction, Government were not prepared to acquiesce in the decision of the senate and ordered Mr. Sharp to give notice of a proposition upsetting the previous decision of the senate and removing history from the B.A. Course. The poor Director of Public Instruction, who had at oue time associated himself with the retention of history, had under orders to move for its abolition. It was openly asserted and could not be denied that a whip was sent round to Government officials to be present and to vote in support of the proposition and the abolition of history even then was carried by a majority of four. One wonders how responsible people at the head of the administration did not realise to themselves what they were doing. Here was a body like the University senate, eighty out of a hundred of its members nominated by Government, presumably for their educational attainments, and when that body almost unanimously arrived at a conclusion on a question essentially an academical one, because Government took a different view, they imposed their will on the University by practically ordering their officers to vote, not according to what they conscientiously thought was the right course to adopt, but according to what Government dictated. It will be said this is old history. That is perfectly true but the moral of it must be borne in mind. Another instance of petty temper was furnished by the same Government when the University refused to accept the suggestion of Government for the abolition of the Matriculation, by issuing a resolution that thenceforward persons who had passed the Matriculation were to be debarred from employment in public service. That resolution still remains unwithdrawn.

Education not the cause of Political Discontent.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have indicated above that it is essentially necessary that there should be an immediate and large extension and improvement of education of all classes. And that Government and the people must boldly deal with the situation. It is a task which cannot be accomplished unless by a hearty co-operation between Government and the people. They should work hand in hand for the goal without any distrust of each other. Ladies and Gentlemen, we must gratefully recognise that the avowed policy of British Rule in India is to educate the people and that that policy in spite of temporary doubts and hesitation, has not been deviated from. All that we want is that, the progress should be considerably accelerated. I am quite conscious of the fact that there are people who think that any extension of education will not be an unmixed blessing, for they apprehened that more education will lead to more political discontent. Ladies and Gentlemen, those who entertain the idea that education has brought about such political discontent as there is in the country, are very grievously mistaken in their dignosis. If there is political discontent in the country, there are political causes for it and those must be removed. You will not remove political discontent by shutting up all education. Let Government boldly take courage in their hands and go wholeheartedly for education and they will be laying deep the foundations of British Rule in the loyalty and devotion of a grateful people.

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(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut A G Condi, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut H W Cottrell, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut G C Freeman, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut C H D Mann, Durham Light Infantry.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Lieut E C Jowett, Flying Corps.
Captain J H Peck, North Lancashires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED NOW KILLED.

Captain R A A Fergusson, Coldstreams.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut J E Chambers, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W G White, Field Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut I G Andrew, Cameronians.
Lieut S G Annis, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut P H Barr, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut C E Barter, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut C H Bell, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F C Biette, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F G Bishop, Munsters.
Second-Lieut B B Booth, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut C L C Burns, Field Artillery.
Major F L Congreve, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut B C Cooke, Londons.
Second-Lieut H E Cowling, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut A P Cunningham, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut H G Downs, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R J Fleming, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut G R Foley, Somerset Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut S C B Guthrie, Field Artillery.
Lieut-Colonel J W Hills, Durham Light Infantry.
Captain A G Hoade, General List, New Armies.
Second-Lieut P B C Holdsworth, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut J Hutchinson, Durham Light Infantry.
Lieut L E S Jackson, Field Artillery.
Lieut R L Johnson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R W S Johnson, Londons.
Second-Lieut E W Jones, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut C N G Koch, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut O Lean, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J Lennox, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H E St G Clenaghan, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E McDool, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut D S F Mackenzie, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A V McLare, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut W A J Marsden, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut B R Marshall, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut L V Marlor, South Lancashires.
Lieut J Cag, Medicals.
Captain J P H Onchterlony, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A H Parkin, Londons.
Lieut R E Parkinston, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut J C Powell, Field Artillery.
Captain H B Riggall, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut I Roberts, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E A K Robinson, Welsh Regiment.
[redacted] Royale, West Surreys.
[redacted] dland, Durham Light
[redacted] nscoe, Durham Light
[redacted] iour, Welsh Fusiliers.
[redacted] on, Yorkshires.
[redacted] ncashire Fusiliers.
[redacted] Walsham, West York-
[redacted] ring, Irish Rifles.
[redacted] Wheeler, Field Artil-
[redacted] Whitlock, York and Lan-
[redacted] nson, Northumberlands.
[redacted] Woddall, West Kents.
[redacted] horne, Londons.
[redacted] E G Yaldwyn, Durham
[redacted] L Yates, York and Lancas-
[redacted] REPORTED WOUNDED
[redacted] NG BELIEVED KILLED.
[redacted] E R Williamson, Londons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER OF WAR.

Lieut R Burgess, Cyclist Corps.
Second-Lieut W D H Lilley, Liverpools.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER OF WAR.

Second-Lieut D H Ducksbury, North Lancashires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONERS OF WAR.

Captain W M Clarke, Manchesters.
Lieut J G Robertson, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED PRISONER OF WAR NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER OF WAR.

Second-Lieut J H Firstbrook, Flying Corps.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut G Ashworth, Sherwoods.
Major A G Astley, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut L F Barnard, Londons.
Second-Lieut A A Bastrup, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut J Chandler, Londons.
Captain S Clark, Medicals.
Second-Lieut W Little, Durham Light Infantry.
Captain C H Martin, East Lancashires.
Captain B D Paull, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut G P Ravenor, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut C A Smith, Londons.
Second-Lieut M A Stimson, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut A H Thompson, Londons.
Captain C Thorne, East Surreys.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A Appleby, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut E Bailey, Londons.
Second-Lieut E P Barnett, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut H W Bartlett, Londons.
Second-Lieut P F Beaton, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut T E Blears, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H S Brewer, Durham Light Infantry.
Captain J Burnaby, Londons.
Captain R B Butler-Stoney, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F M Cade, Field Artillery.
Lieut E M Carter, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut H E C Cole, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut A C Cooper, Londons.
Lieut C H B Cooper, Engineers.
Second-Lieut C A Crump, Londons.
Lieut M C Davidson, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut C C Dennis, Londons.
Second-Lieut W Duce, Londons.
Second-Lieut H J Edwards, Londons.
Second-Lieut G M Elliot, Field Artillery.
Captain P W Elliot, Londons.
Second-Lieut E W Evers, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut A M Failweather, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut H S Fotherby, Northumberlands.
Lieut P Fox, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A N Gutteridge, Londons.
Second-Lieut A W Hall, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G G Hardy, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut E R Heslop, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut E C Hollis, Londons.
Captain J B Hughes-Games, Durham Light Infantry.
Lieut A M Laird, Londons.
Second-Lieut W T Lawson, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut A P Letts, Northumberlands.
Captain D R Macdonald, Field Artillery.
Captain R J McMullin, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut S H Mallett, Sussex.
Second-Lieut A W Matson, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut F Moxon, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut T E F Murphy, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut R Mytton, Londons.
Captain W R Pagen, Medicals.
Lieut R Peberdy, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut C H Z Piercy, Bedfords.
Captain S Readhead, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut C B R Rees, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut C H Regan, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain R H Rhodes, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut W L A Robinson, Field Artillery.
Captain T W Rose, Sussex.
Second-Lieut H E Russell, Field Artillery.
Captain S S Sellick, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut-Colonel D V Smith, Londons.
Second-Lieut R M Stanton, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut C E Storey, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut H G Swaffield, Londons.
Captain J G L Train, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A R Twigg, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut A P Ward, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut R V C Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H W Wilson, Londons.
Second-Lieut W W Wilson, Londons.
Lieut H D Woodsend, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R A Worswick, Durham Light Infantry.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut S W Godwin, Londons.

MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut J H C Schofield, Durham Light Infantry.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut S Baker, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W R C Carmichael, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut R S Guttridge, Londons.
Second-Lieut W D Miller, Garrison Artillery.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

DROWNED.

Sub-Lieut Charles P V Vanderbyl.
Artificer Engineer Sydney Fisher.

WOUNDED BUT REMAINED AT DUTY.

Second-Lieut Clive H Armstrong, Marines.

SLIGHTLY INJURED.

Probationary Flight-Sub-Lieut John S Wright, Royal Naval Division.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major Ernest F P Sketchley, Marine Lights.

WOUNDED.

Major-General Sir Archibald Paris, Marine Artillery.

PRISONER.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Brian A Millard.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. D. H. Ashforth, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. W. E. Elliott, Dorset.
Second-Lieut. A. S. Gilmour, Argylls.
Second-Lieut. A. H. Groser, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. S. C. Hetherington, Lanc Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. E. E. Lamb, West Kents.
Captain A. W. Venables, Medicals.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW KILLED.

Captain H. C. Bartlett, Essex.
Second-Lieut. J. Mogillivray, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. T. Maxwell, Dublins.
Second-Lieut. A. J. Wilkinson, Middlesex.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut. F. C. Allans, Durhams.
Lieut. H. A. H. Bren, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut. M. A. Hills, Buffs.
Captain T. L. Ingram, Medicals.
Second-Lieut. C. D. F. Stone, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut J. L. Wellesley-Miller Buffs.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. F. C. Allans Durham.
Second-Lieut. C. H. Ball Yorkshires.
Lieut. C. St. J. Beatty Munsters.
Second-Lieut. J. W. Bull, Engineers.
Captain B. A. C. Cure, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut. W G Dymoke, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. A. R. Ellice, Grenadiers.
Captain D. L. Evans Northaptons.
Second-Lieut. N. E. Evans South Lancs
Lieut. J C. Mccutcheon, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut. F. J. Mellor, Sherwoods.
Lieut. J. I. Morrison, Trench Mortor Battery.
Lieut. G. Nairn, Field Artillery.
Lieut. R. Peake, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut P R Pinsent, Flying Corps.
Capt A P I Samuels, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut H F Schall, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut. G. H. Smith, Buffs.
Second-Lieut F Spinney, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut E I. Tiernan, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED. NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt G G H Batty, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut S V C Jones, Dublins.

DIED.

Second-Lieut S Croxson, Devons.
Second-Lieut S B Stevenson, Garrison Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Major J S Armstrong, York and Lancasters.
Lieut N P Bailey, Machine-Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut H C Bell, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut H S Bright, Munsters.
Lieut G A Campbell, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W S Clark, East Yorks.
Lieut-Colonel J C Colquhoun, Leinsters
Second-Lieut B W Conway, Manchesters.
Captain M C Fitch, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut R Gellatly, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut H M Grant, Camerons.
Second-Lieut W H Gunning, Hampshires.
Lieut J J Heron, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A Johnson, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut D McKenzie, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut H O'Haloran, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut G J Palfrey, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W Pearson, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut P Railton, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H C Reid, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C H Ryan, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut T Smallwood, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut W E A Smith, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut R Stewart, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut H T Thompson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H V Wilson, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut V C Young, Irish Rifles.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut H P Chaffey, Somersets.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Lieut V Macnamara, Field Artillery.

WOUNDED, MISSING.

Second-Lieut F P Randall, Somersets.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut B Johnston, Rifle Brigade.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW WOUNDED PRISONERS OF WAR.

Second-Lieut R T Griffin, Flying Corps.
Lieut W B Moorhead, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J A Ross, East Surreys.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW PRISONERS OF WAR.

Captain E W Leggatt, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut A W Reynell, Flying Corps.

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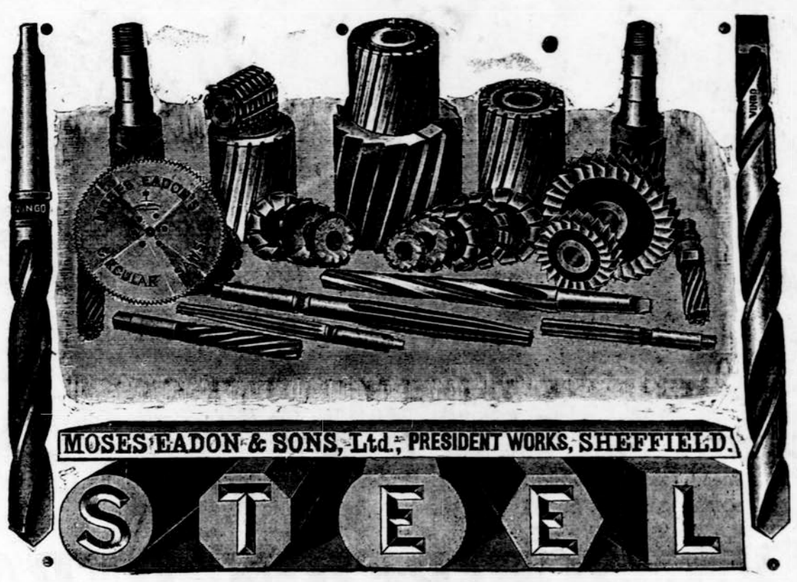

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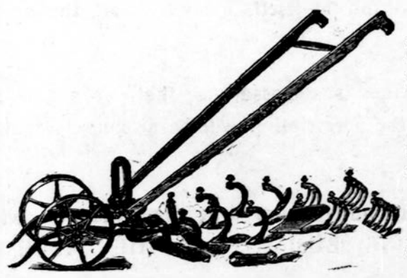

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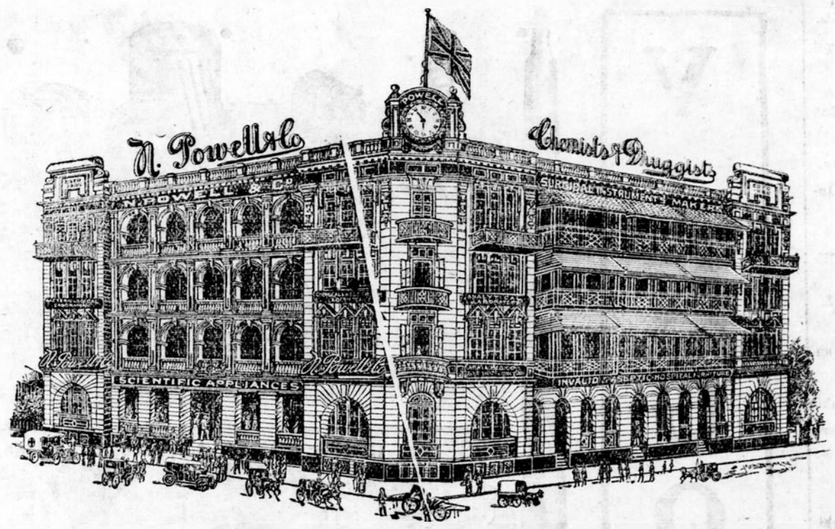

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